THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1883. PRICE 5 CENTS

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

COMES TO THE SUPPORT OF BUTLER FOR REELECTION.

The Old Abolitionist Protests that He Is True to Butler, and Will Not Waver in His Devotion—He Advises the Republicans to Seek a Candidate From Tewksbury, Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, September 14.—Wendell Phillips, in a letter to the Boston Advertiser, denies the current report that he has changed his views regarding Governor Butler's reelection, and says he shall hail his reelection next year as a vast stride toward relieving the state from the republican incubus which weighs so heavily upon it. He says that in his judgment the time has not come to rally the party on either the greenback or the temperance lines, and the idea loses more than it gains by such premature attempt. At present there can be only two political parties. The republican is one. He says: "I distrust and despise the republicans, and believe the republicans to be hypocrites and time servers, double dealers and soulless carrion, masquerading in the grave clothes of their honored predecessors. They have no right to seek their candidate among high-minded men, and it is preferable for them to choose a fitting leader from among the Tewksbury marshes, the peddlers of poor men's bones. He thinks the movement which upholds Butler is the protest of earnest men against all this, including within it many very evil elements. Its success, he thinks, will give the living hearts and honest men of the state a chance for a movement to protect labor, redeem the cities from ruin, and give us a currency that will help and serve business, instead of cramping and undermining it, as the bank monopoly and this hybrid currency do now. Consequently, I have not changed my views about Butler. But I think he certainly ought to be re-elected. Probably he will be reelected, and he may safely challenge comparison as to his career and conduct with any prominent political character in the state.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

No Further News About the Greeley Relief Party—The Danger of the Ice Bound Crew.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—No additional information has been received to-day either at the war or navy department with regard to the loss of the Arctic relief steamer Proteus, and the failure of Lieutenant Garlington's expedition. The officers of the signal service here freely admit that the present situation of affairs is a serious one, but they do not regard it as in any sense hopeless. In the first place they say Lieutenant Greeley's party had originally a supply of provisions which was calculated to last three years, or until the summer of 1884. This supply they think must have been very considerably augmented by fish and game procurable in the immediate vicinity of Lady Franklin Bay station, so that if the party remains there, it will not be in danger of starvation before next summer. If, however, as seems more probable to the authorities here, he should have abandoned his station on the first of September, and retreated down the coast of Grinnell Land, to the mouth of Smith's sound, expecting to find there a relief party and depot of stores, his situations may shortly become critical. How large a quantity of provisions he would find at Cape Sabine and Littleton island, is not known, but it is feared that the supplies left there last year and the small quantity saved from the wreck of the Proteus would not maintain Lieutenant Greeley and his men at the mouth of Smith's sound through the coming winter, even if the party had shelter and fuel. Some help might be obtained from the Eeskimo, of the Greenland coast, could Lieutenant Greeley find and open communication with them, but this is admitted to be an uncertain reliance. It has been suggested that another ship be sent from St. John's to the mouth of Smith's sound at once, and also that a sledge party be dispatched from Upernavik up the Greenland coast, but no course of future action has as yet been decided upon. The war department authorities say they can form no plans until they receive fuller information from Lieutenant Garlington, who has been asked for suggestions.

MARINE MISHAPS.

More Vessels Reporting Their Experiences at Sea—Death of Captain Hines.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 14.—The steamship Raleigh, which sailed from Baltimore for this port Saturday, reached her wharf this morning. She encountered a terrific gale, in which the thermometer fell to 29. Her boiler was started and her smoke-stack blown away, and her feed and blow connections leaked so badly that they had to be cut away to keep water out of the vessel. The steamer was not seriously damaged.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The steamship American, which arrived at this port this morning, brought the captain and crew of the schooner Frank Atkins, from New York to Port Royal, S. C., with a cargo of guano. The Atkins encountered a northeast gale and sprung a leak. The crew was taken off on Tuesday last, one hundred miles southwest of Cape Hatteras.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Captain Isaac Hines, for many years commander on the steamships on the Mallary line, died this morning at an early hour in the United States hotel. He leaves a wife, who is at present sojourning in Florida. His death is supposed to have resulted from a complication of a number of diseases which produced general disorder of the stomach.

LONDON, September 14.—The bark Broge, from Pascagoula for Falmouth, which was reported at sea on the 4th instant, full of water, was abandoned here. The crew were taken on board the bark Alliance and, have been landed on Dregeness.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The Business Condition of the Country—The English Markets.

LONDON, September 14.—The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article, says that the prices of cotton goods are firm, but trade is of a retail character.

NEW YORK, September 14.—R. G. Dun & Co., report that the weather, though somewhat unseasonable, is favorable to the progress of the fall trade, especially in the dry goods business, which has been very active during the week with a large movement of merchandise. Transactions outside of New York, as indicated by the bank exchanges, show considerable increase, with a slight decrease in the city, owing probably to exceptional causes. Rumors as to the damage to the corn crop have had the effect of stimulating speculation in that staple, and advancing prices. The same remark applies to cotton which is active and higher. Some improvement is noted in the corn trade, with firmer ...s. The grocery trade is satisfactory. ...ness at the stock exchange has been ... with general improvement in the ... of securities. Money is plenty and at ...rate. Altogether the situation is more ...tory than last week. The prospect ... coming months appears to be excel... Business failures while somewhat ...s are with few exceptions unimpor... number reported during the week ..., throughout the United States and ...

...OL, September 14.—The leading ...lar says the grain market is dull in view of the almost entire absence of a consumptive demand. The majority of the markets, however, are unchanged, but less money had to be taken by the dealers in order to effect sales for cargoes off coast. For shipments there is a limited inquiry. At the market to-day there was an average attendance. There was a moderate business in wheat at a decline of $1. Flour dull; in corn there was a decline of $1 for mixed. The demand is limited. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, September 14.—In the Mincing Lane market business in sugar has increased, and West India muscovado has advanced 6d. per hundred weight above rates at the beginning of the month. The market for tea is firmer and strong, with a brisk demand for India brands. The coffee market is firmer and Guatamala and Costa Rico brands are rather higher.

LORD BALTIMORE.

The Grand Pageant of the Oriole Festival—A Brilliant Scene.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The procession of the Mystic Pageant, closing the Oriole festival of 1883, took place to-night. The city was in its best holiday attire, flags, streamers and banners, of every device, moved from flag staffs and windows, and were suspended from house to house across the streets. Baltimore and Eutaw streets were a panorama of gay and brilliant colors fluttering in the clear moonlight, and the dazzling and blaze of the electric column and colored lights. The colors of Lord Baltimore, sable and gold, were seen at every turn. The stars and stripes intermingled with the flags of Great Britain, Germany and France. For three miles an almost continuous platform was erected above the side walks on each side of Baltimore and Eutaw streets, and the crossings were all covered and decorated with parti, colored bunting and flags. While this scene was displayed overhead, the sidewalks presented one of no less interest. A moving mass of people, many thousand in number from all parts of the land, east, west and far south, of all ages, in silks and homespun, with happy smiling faces, moved along as they best could. Seated on platforms above this moving multitude were thousands of ladies and gentlemen, many in full dress, laughing and chatting and enjoying the scene. Shortly after eight o'clock the grand procession was formed at Eutaw Place and Laurens street, and moved in two divisions and sections according to the published programme.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The Events on Brighton Beach—Base Ball.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The track was muddy to-day. An unusually large amount of money changed hands. The first race, one mile, Barnum won, Exeter second, Lillie Dale third; time 1:48. The second race, two-year-olds, ¾ mile, Ghost won, Granite second, Ligon third; time 1:34¾. French pools paid $104.35. The third race, four year-olds and upwards, 1⅛ miles, Ida B. won, Governor Hampton second, Blush Rose third; time 2:2¾. French pools paid $21.90. The fourth race, three-year olds and upwards, one mile, Barney Aaron won easily, Rena B. second, Harriet third; time 1:46¾. French pools paid $19.20. The fifth race, handicap steeplechase, about one and three-fourth miles, except that Jennie Carr refused the water jump, and that Secret slipped on the next jump, the race was a good one, Barney winning easy, Tanawanda second, Perriwinkle third; time 2:47. The French pools pay $19.40. The sixth race, all ages, three-fourths of a mile, King Tan won, Fellowplay second, Princess third; time 1:19¼. French pools paid $63.70.

BASEBALL.

Wilmington.—Brooklyns, 11; Quicksteps, 6.
Harrisburg.—Harrisburgs, 7; Anthracites, 3.
New York.—New Yorks, 4; Buffalos, 1.
Providence.—Providences, 2; Detroits, 1.

BY THE FLAME.

The Narrow Escape of a Big Boston Hotel from Destruction.

BOSTON, September 14.—A fire occurred at 4 o'clock this morning on the upper floor of the hotel Vendale, one of the largest and finest hotels in the city. The flames spread through the door to the staircase rapidly. The occupants did not try to save anything, but escaped as speedily as possible from that floor, some in their night clothes. The fire did not get below the upper floor, but went through the metallic roof over the elevator. The guests lose nothing, the loss falling upon the proprietors, and being mainly on furniture and carpets on the floors underneath that one which was on fire. The total loss is not over $5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. Many guests knew nothing of it until they came down to breakfast.

NEW YORK, September 14.—A fire early this morning destroyed the Brooklyn felt hat works of William A. Boglin & Co., 299 to 301 Park avenue, and Novelty straw hat factory, owned by Charles E. Everot, at Hall street and Park avenue. Loss about $100,000.

SEACLIFF, L. I., September 14.—The Bayview hotel, located here, was entirely destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. Buildings near were saved by the efforts of citizens.

PENSACOLA'S CONCERN.

The Progress of the Fever on the Outskirts—The Reservation People Explaining.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital service, this morning received the following telegram from Surgeon Bailhache, at Fort Monroe: Surgeon Smith boarded the steamer American this morning. All well. Fumigated and allowed to pass.

The surgeon-general of the Marine hospital service has received an affidavit sworn to by fifteen pilots on the Pensacola bar, residing on the naval reservation of Warrington and Wool's Eye, adjoining the Pensacola-navy yard, denying the published charges that yellow fever had been introduced into the Pensacola navy yard through their negligence. They say they did not board vessels with yellow fever on board, that they did not order any vessel to quarantine the steamer at Ship Island, that they have not done anything by which yellow fever might have been introduced into the naval reservation.

FALSE COLLECTION OF RENTS.

A Stir Around the New York City Hall—$200,000 Involved.

NEW YORK, September 14.—A rumored defalcation of from $100,000 to $200,000 in the water register office, a bureau of the department of public works, created some stir around the city hall to-day. The commissioner of public works, Mr. Thompson, said he was investigating the matter. Mayor Edson said Mr. Thompson had spoken to him some time ago about one or more persons who had been feloniously collecting water rents around the city, and giving receipts for them in the name of the department, but he did not know how much money had been so collected. The city, he said, could not possibly lose a cent, all the unpaid water rents being lien on the property, and a bar to clear title in case of sale. There was no necessity of his ordering an investigation.

Three Persons Killed by Lightning.

TARBORO, N. C., September 11.—On the farm of Mr. Staton Cummings near here, during a thunder storm Saturday, a white man, four negroes and a negro woman took shelter under a shed. A thunderbolt struck the shed, which was in the center of a cotton field, tearing it to fragments, instantly killing the white man, one negro and the woman. The other two men were stunned, one fatally.

POOR ROSE AMBLER.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE GIRL'S SAD TAKING OFF.

Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury—Her Lover Under Grave Suspicion—The Man With the Bundle Under His Arm—The Curtis Story—A Promised Development, Etc., Etc.

STRATFORD, September 14.—The coroner's jury resumed its investigation into the murder of Rose Ambler, this morning, but four hours of questioning failed to bring to light any new facts bearing on the case. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, the parents of William Lewis, were recalled and reiterated their former testimony as to Rose's visits to the house and the time of her departure on the night of the murder. Mrs. Lewis and her husband disagreed as to the time at which she went to bed, but they were in accord in stating that William retired about 9:20. Both admitted that he might subsequently have left the house without their knowledge, but declared that they were positive that he did not. Edwin W. Bartram testified that he was now convinced that the couple whom he took for Rose and a stranger, on the night of the murder, were Mr. Charles Wolene and his niece, Miss Kabinsky. The two latter testified that they were passing along the Oronoque road on the night of the murder. They met a man in his shirt sleeves, who had a bundle under his arm which they thought was his coat. Neither of them recognized him. They met him about 9:15. Julia Robert testified that she met a man that night, whom she could not in anyway identify, standing on the bridge below the Raven stream bridge, as if he were waiting for some one. William Lewis was examined for two hours, but nothing was learned that criminated him or threw any additional light on the crime.

THE SUSPECTED LOVER.

He showed a good deal of feeling in the matter at one or two points, but aside from questions about his relations with the girl he was impassive. He denied that there had ever been an undue intimacy between himself and Rose Ambler, and said that he had only been engaged to her for two or three months. He also denied that he had given her money to get a divorce. The detectives in the case, instead of moving about from place to place, as they have done on previous days, spent their time to-day in listening to the evidence. Apparently they are baffled on every scent, and are looking now for indications in the testimony to guide them in further work. There is one point on which Lewis was closely examined, but no exact information can be had concerning what he said. His father has a family carriage, which had been used on Sunday. Lewis testified that he had unharnessed the horse about half past eight that evening, or less than an hour before Rose Ambler is said to have left the house. The condition of the carriage after the drive was inquired into, but what was learned is not known. Lewis stuck closely to his original story that he went to bed shortly after Rose Ambler left his house and arose between two and three o'clock in the morning. This story was again corroborated by the other inmates in the house. This testimony is all that has been taken, so far as is known, in regard to Lewis's suspected connection with the case. The other testimony taken was comparatively unimportant. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow morning, and then, Coroner Holt says, testimony is to be given which will make it clear "whether a white man or a colored man or a woman killed Rose Ambler." He declined to say specifically what the nature of the evidence would be or why he was so sanguine, but continued, "It will show us who did not do this thing, and—yes," after a pause, "it will show us who did it."

A REPORTER'S QUERY.

"Where was Rose Ambler at eleven o'clock of the night she was killed?" asked the reporter of one of the detectives in reference to this fact.

"That question may very probably be answered yet," he replied, "but for the present it is perhaps enough to say that she was not lying dead in Mr. Hodges's field, where her body was found on Monday morning.

"The inquiry, therefore, has taken a new direction, and what is now sought to be discovered is what Rose Ambler did after leaving Lewis's house at twenty minutes past nine o'clock of the fatal night."

"You have no idea that the girl's body was behind the wall in Mr. Hodges' field at 11 o'clock of that Sunday night, have you?" Coroner Holt was asked.

"None at all," said he. "I am satisfied that she was under cover somewhere; at least, up to that time."

"Do you consider that all the persons that have been under suspicion in the case up to the present time are now relieved of that suspicion with the exception of 'Will' Lewis?"

"I do."

"And have you any distinct testimony of any kind that goes to establish that suspicion that still exists in relation to Lewis?"

"I know of none."

From the foregoing the real state of the case at present can readily be seen. During an unknown interim after Rose Amber left the Lewis house she was probably under partial cover, and her parasol was open to keep off the rain. Lewis is suspected only because he was the last person known to have been in her company.

THE CURTIS STORY.

Coroner Holt, Deputy Coroner Joyce and Detectives Bivens, Arnold and Wood deny that they ever told Mr. L. Curtis or his brother that there was no possibility that the former would be arrested. They say that he left town without their knowledge and in the face of their advice. They say that they never told him that Fuller's theory was no good, or that it would be a good idea "to close Fuller's mouth." Coroner Holt says that he does not believe that Curtis is guilty, but he will investigate the rumors against him. Mr. Curtis is simply the victim of circumstances. To those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Curtis, and know his peculiarities, the views of his counsel, Colonel R. P. Dechert, as regards the suspicions attached to the Philadelphian are accepted as the most plausible yet heard.

"The public," he remarked, "would never have heard of Mr. Curtis named in connection with the crime had it not been for his eccentricities. He is rather abrupt in his manner of speaking, and I have no doubt that it was just this that led Fuller, the detective, to suspect him. When the detective approached Mr. Curtis and questioned him about the tragedy he behaved in an eccentric manner and gave mysterious answers. Among other things he himself told me that he said to Fuller was: 'You speak to me about the murder of Rose Ambler. Why! I don't believe that such a person ever lived.' Curtis's conduct naturally awakened a suspicion in the mind of the detective and he immediately, scattered it broadcast through the newspapers Fuller was the only person to suspect Curtis. Among other things he caused to be published the story that some cigarettes were found near the body. Now, as a matter of fact, no cigarettes were found near the body, and the story was circulated simply because Mr. Curtis sometimes smoked them.

"I don't regard Fuller as much of a detective," continued Colonel Dechert. "He is the man who originated the sensation about Stewart's body, declaring that he had discovered the remains of the millionaire. He is mainly known as the originator of empty sensations, just like this one involving Mr. Curtis."

HANGED BY THE NECK.

Execution of a Colored Woman in Virginia for the Murder of Her Husband.

RICHMOND, Va., September 14.—Barbara Miller (colored,) was hanged here to-day for complicity in the murder of her husband in February last. Charles Henry Lee, her accomplice, was hanged on the 3d of last month. The execution to-day took place in the jail yard of Henry county court, and was witnessed by about one hundred people. The drop fell at twelve minutes past 12 o'clock. She died from strangulation. Several thousand persons were in the vicinity of the jail. Everything passed off in an orderly manner.

Last night a prayer meeting was held in the condemned woman's cell. Rev. Mr. Boswell, colored, conducted the exercises, which were prolonged until two o'clock. Mrs. Miller was then left with several colored women friends. She and her company slept soundly for several hours. At 9 o'clock Mrs. Miller ate a hearty breakfast, and later several ministers and a number of negroes gathered in her cell, where prayer after prayer, followed by strange hymns characteristic of the colored people, were offered in rapid succession. The excitement produced by the hymns was intense. The doomed woman stood in the midst of the throng with arms uplifted, swaying her body to and fro. As the crowd chanted "Barbara is nearing her home," and "Nearer, my God, to Thee," occasionally she joined in the refrain, and now and then shouted some exclamation indicative of intense excitement. The exercises were kept up until the hour for execution arrived, when, preceded by the negro jailer and sheriff, and followed by the colored ministers, she marched out from her cell, down the jail yard and up the scaffold steps, the ministers singing a hymn. As Babara mounted the steps she attempted to join in the refrain. She was attired in a white muslin dress, and had artificial lilacs and orange blossoms in her bosom and a white ribbon around her head. On reaching the platform, she was seated in a chair while Sheriff Southward read the death warrant. Being asked if she had anything to say, she stood up and in a chanting tone bade farewell. She warned her hearers to take a lesson from her fate, and said she was going to glory and the angels above. A long prayer by one of the ministers followed; and then all but the sheriff and the jailer descended from the scaffold. Her legs and arms were pinioned and the black cap was put over her head. She was heard to say "farewell, farewell to you all," and the trap was sprung. The fall was over seven feet, but failed to dislocate her neck. She struggled for several minutes and death resulted from strangulation. After hanging 25 minutes the body was cut down and placed in a coffin. Barbara's mother, who had been with her before the execution, circulated among the crowd and solicited contributions to pay for her daughter's burial. She collected a considerabl sum. The body will be taken to the home of the deceased for interment.

BARBARA'S CONFESSION.

Last night the sheriff, at Mrs. Miller's dictation, wrote out another confession which she signed. In it she says she and Lee had talked of killing her husband last September. In November Lee bought poison, which he put in ginger tea, and gave Miller. It seemed to cure Miller of the pain in his side. Subsequently she went to Richmond, and Lee told her he was going to kill her husband before she returned, but his courage failed. On the night of February 13 both agreed that Miller must die. The next morning Miller went out and Lee followed him. When Lee returned he had blood on his clothing, and she washed it out. She says Lee killed her husband at her suggestion. If she and Lee had not been arrested they would have been married between that time and Christmas. She was willing to die for her crime as she knew she was going to heaven.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Suicide of a Livermore, Cal., Citizen After Killing His Wayward Daughter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 14.—A murder and suicide took place at Livermore this afternoon. Henry H. Harrington, a highly-respected citizen, shot and killed his adopted daughter Mary, aged 14, and then killed himself. The girl had fallen into evil ways and circulated false reports about Harrington, which preyed upon his mind. To-day, while his wife was attending a wedding, he spent two hours writing letters to his wife and friends explaining the act he was about to commit, and then went to the house where Mary was employed, and calling for her at the same time asked the lady to see the girl alone. Mary protested, but her employer went out and soon after heard three shots. Harrington staggered out of the room and quietly saying, "I've killed Mary and will soon be dead myself," sank into a chair and expired. The girl had been shot through the heart twice, dying instantly.

A RESORT TO THE SHOTGUN.

A Pennsylvania Mining Town Under Arms—One Woman Killed—A Little Girl Shot.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The following special is printed here, dated Reading, Pa., to-day: "A dispatch from Hazelton says that a fearful riot took place there late yesterday. At the coal mines on the upper Lehigh a number of miners were discharged, and they threatened to destroy the company's property. The constabulary were called out and a terrible fight with pistols occurred. A woman named Harding was struck by a ball and was instantly killed. A young girl of six years was also killed. The police captain, Hines, was shot through the hand. Nine miners were arrested and eleven revolvers were found on their persons. A number of men were slightly wounded and several officers were badly hurt. In making the final charge in capturing the rioters, one of the miners took refuge in his house and fired at the officers. They returned the fire and rallied and captured their man. Finally quiet was restored.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Fatal Fall of Three Hundred Feet in a Western Mine.

BUTTE, Mont., September 14.—Three men, Timby, Ninnes and Littlejohn, were coming out of a three hundred feet shaft of the Gogron mine yesterday morning. When the cage was three hundred feet from the bottom, Ninnes fell backwards, owing to nervousness, and was crushed into an almost unrecognizable mass.

ASHLAND, PA., September 14.—William Runyan, farmer, and wife, were found dead in bed to-day at their residence in Milville, Columbia county, with their throats cut from ear to ear. They had apparently been dead about a week. Some of the neighbors believed that Runyan killed his wife and then committed suicide, and others think that the couple were murdered by a party of tramps.

Syracuse Society Shocked.

SYRACUSE, September 14.—Dr. Abram Babcock was arrested here this afternoon, charged with having performed an abortion on Miss Hattie Cote, aged seventeen years, from the effects of which she died this morning. All the parties are highly respected and the affair creates a great deal of excitement. Dr. Babcock was released on $5,000 bail. The father of the unborn child, is alleged to be a young business man named Chatfield, whose arrest is expected to-morrow.

THE BLACK FLAGS.

GIVE A STUBBORN FIGHT TO THE FRENCH.

An Eight Hours Battle Between the Black Flags and the French, Which the Latter Claims as a Victory—European Disarmament Urged—News and Gossip From Abroad.

LONDON, September 14.—A dispatch from Reuter's telegram company from Hong Kong, dated to-day, states that a battle has taken place between the French forces and th Black Flags lasting eight hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Sontag, near Red river. The French forces are reported as having lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of the Black Flags is estimated at between five and six hundred men. Hanoi is the town where the French have been holding their garrison since the previous engagement at Sontag, awaiting reinforcements. It is probable, from the tenor of the above dispatch, that the Black Flags, whose headquarters are at Bacminh, at the northeast of Hanoi, determined at the recapture of Sontag from the French, who have kept gunboats there for the last fortnight, and while en route from Bacminh across the delta were met by the French forces sent from Hanoi to intercept them, the above battle being the result.

French accounts of the battle with the Black Flags state that on Saturday, the first of September, the French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Santag, where the enemy was found in the Cosemate forts, upon which the fire of the French had no effect. After three days hard fighting, the French troops, aided by a heavy fire from the fleets under Admiral Bonvet, carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, captured two towns and two of Black Flags standards. The French loss was two officers and forty men wounded. After the victory, Admiral Bonvet withdrew his fleet to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving three hundred men to hold the captured towns. The French naval force at Tonquin, under Admiral Bonvet, comprises the iron clads, Bayard of four guns, Altante of twelve guns, Triumphante of eight guns, the cruisers Trouville and Chateau; transports Annamite and Mytlot, each carrying two guns, The gunboats Lynx and Viper, each carrying four guns, and the Fanfare, the Leopard and the Surprise, each carrying two guns. There are four sloops carrying an aggregate of seven guns and four despatch boats carrying an aggregate of fourteen guns. Two torpedo launches are also attached to the fleet.

THE CANTON RIOT.

LONDON, September 24.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Standard gives additional details of the rioting at Canton, on Monday last. The riot began at 8 o'clock in the morning, as previously stated. The trouble was caused by a quarrel between some Chinese and a Portuguese watchman on a quarry. During the latter part of the riot some of the merchants armed themselves to defend their property. The party consisted of nine Germans and two Englismen. They fired into the mob, killing five Chinamen and wounding many more. The arrival of the Chinese troops finally checked the mob. There are now two Brittish, one French and five Chinese gunboats moored in the river abreast the foreign settlement. The Chinese have placards on the walls of the city applauding the action of the populace and calling upon them to kill the Europeans at the next opportunity which presents itself. The different consuls at Canton admit that the situation is very serious, and that the future of the European colony is gloomy in the extreme. There is almost open war between the native and foreign elements, and it will be necessary to have men-of-war in the harbor for a long time to come, as a measure of protection. The houses burned by the mob include 10 English, one American, two German and one French. The consuls have forwarded the viceroy an identical note holding him answerable for the destruction of property, because he failed to promptly send troops when advised of the disorders. Three Chinamen who were caught in the act of plundering property, and a Portuguese who was the immediate cause of the outbreak, are now imprisoned at the British consulate.

THE CHINESE PROPOSITION.

PARIS, September 14.—The Soir gives the following as the heads of the proposals by the Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador, to M. Challemel Lacour: That France shall cease sending reinforcements to Tonquin; that China will recognize the treaty of Hue, but will retain the right of investue of the Annamese sovereigns; that the French protectorate shall be under Chinese control, and under the direction of a military mandarin; that China shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in the repression of the black flags. The Republique Francaise, in an article upon the Tonquin question, takes the ground that France cannot occupy the proposed establishment of a neutral zone, but will be satisfied if Tonquin is withdrawn entirely from Chinese jurisdiction. It says that if England can guarantee the agreement of China to these points the whole trouble will be speedily ended.

A CONCILIATORY POLICY.

PARIS, September 14.—The cabinet held a council to-day, at which Lacour was present, and stated that the negotiations with the Chinese ambassador were progressing favorably. The forwarding of reinforcements to Tonquin was discussed and indorsed by the council. It was also agreed that France, in its negotiations with China, should adopt a conciliatory policy.

THE DEAD ADMIRAL.

The French Leader Against Madagascar Dead—A Sketch of His Career.

PARIS, September 14.—Admiral Pierre, who returned to France a few days ago from his command of the French fleet in Madagascar, died from albuminuria. He held several important commands in his career. M. Gougeard selected him as commander of the military forces in Indo-China. But it is chiefly in connection with his management of the Madagascar campaign that he has become famous. The Flore, the French flagship, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Pierre, arrived at Tamatave on May 31, and on the evening of June 1 an ultimatum was handed to the governor to be forwarded by him to the prime minister at Antananarivo. He declared Tamatave a French town. Meanwhile an expedition had been sent against Majunga, on the other side of the island, and the place was occupied by the French troops. Admiral Pierre telegraphed to the French minister on May 18, announcing the occupation of Majunga, and on June 18 informed the government of the taking of Tamatave. On June 21 Admiral Pierre issued an order forbidding all access to Tamatave by foreign officials. In all these acts he was supported by the home authorities. Admiral Peyron, French minister of the marine, said he had perused all Admiral Pierre's dispatches in regard to Tamatave and approved them all. A few days after the capture of Tamatave Admiral Pierre went on shore and endeavored to calm the inhabitants, assuring them that peace was established and that there was no more cause for alarm. Fears were still entertained for the safety of the town. To guard against a recapture Admiral Pierre proclaimed a state of siege and garrisoned the town. There was not much need of this, however, for a native attack of over one thousand men was soon afterward repulsed by a party of twenty-five marines. Then followed the arrest of Mr. Shaw, the English missionary, and the demand of Great Britain for an investigation of the case. At the same time Admiral Pierre, who had been suffering from ophthalmia, became seriously ill and asked to be recalled. He went from Madagascar to Zanzibar, and thence returned to France, arriving at Marseilles only a few days ago.

The funeral of the admiral took place at Marseilles yesterday. Admiral Krontz pronounced the funeral oration, paying a high tribute to the patriotism and ability of the deceased. The flag of the American consulate was at half mast during the ceremonies.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

Dangerous Illness of Prince Bismarck—General Disarmament Proposed.

BERLIN, September 14.—Alarming reports have been received this evening from Gastein regarding the health of Prince Bismarck. The latest dispatch states that the complicated disorders from which the prince has long been a sufferer have suddenly returned with increased severity to-day, and he is now in a precarious condition, and Dr. Strucke, of Berlin, and Dr. Schwenninger, of Munich, have been summoned to his bedside, and are expected to arrive this evening. A professional gentleman who saw him to-day says the prince is unable to entirely close his mouth, owing to the intense pain caused by the meeting of his teeth. Another reporter ascribes the prince's relapse to a disregard of the orders of his physicians.

LONDON, September 14.—A Paris correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that there is reason to believe that the recent accessions to the Austro-German alliance will shortly result in Germany's issuing a proposal for a general congress of all European powers, with a view of determining upon a general disarmament. The correspondent states that he is assured that the governments of Austria, Spain and Italy have already signified their willingness to participate in such a congress.

ROME, September 14.—The basis of negotiations between the vatican and Prussia agreed upon yesterday has not yet been divulged.

THE DAY IN MACON.

Baseball—The Theatrical Season—The School Opening—Court Business.

Special to the Constitution.

MACON, Ga., September 14.—Professor Zettler, superintendent of the public schools, told a CONSTITUTION representative to-day that the opening of the schools Monday would be under auspices most favorable and the prospects for a larger attendance in the city was better than ever before. Said he: We are better prepared to receive the pupils this session from the fact that we have now three grammar schools provided for in comfortable buildings that are commodious, and in every way in a condition to accommodate the pupils. The accommodations are for about eleven hundred white pupils and about four hundred colored. The course of study will not be changed and everything will go on with the regularity of clock work. Our city and county schools are operated on the same system and both run the same length of term and on the same schedule. There will be very few changes in teachers; most of them are retained and are experienced and skillful trainers. There are outside of colleges in the county twelve hundred children, out of which number one thousand attend the public schools and one hundred and fifty attend the Alexander grammar school. So you see how our people regard the system as it is operated to-day. The free school system is a very popular one here, the fact is attested by the number of patrons and the fact of there being only one private school of any note in the place, it has labored under many disadvantages, and after all has won its way into the hearts of our people. The normal school meeting that has been held in the city for the past two days for the benefit of the teachers of public schools of the city and county was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The exercises consisted of lectures on school work and a general interchange of views by teachers preparatory to opening the school next week.

IN THE COURTS.

In the recorder's court this morning a case was called of G. A. Brown, an engineer on the Central railroad, for blowing the whistle of a switch engine within the city limits. He claiming that he was required by the company to blow on reaching a certain gate to warn the watchman. Two witnesses proved his blowing his whistle twenty seconds and, as the ordinance specified an allowance of only two seconds, he was fined ten dollars. His honor, however, not being satisfied with the reports of the case withdrew the fine, and continued the case against the Central railroad Banking company, represented by Mr. J. Shelman.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

The theatrical season promises to be one of much interest and a number of first-class attractions are being booked. Mr. Block, the clever manager of the opera house, said today that Macon would be given all of the good companies that came south, and that he was negotiating for a good orchestra, under the leadership of Professor Card, of Columbus. With this and the local talent some fine music will be rendered. The dramatic season will be opened October 1st and 2d by "Only a Farmer's Daughter," followed by Jennie Yeemans on the 3d, and Frank Evans the 6th.

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

MACON, Ga., September 11.—Joe Holder, colored, to-day shot and instantly killed Willis Hadder, a negro boy 16 years of age, near Cuthbert. Holder was promptly arrested.

A negro dwelling on the plantation of B. M. Bateman, near Byron, was burned this morning and two children perished in the flames.

BASEBALL.

Efforts are being made to have the final game of baseball between the Brunswick and Darien teams played in the city and it is thought with success. It would be decidedly to their advantage as a matter of gate money, judging from the large receipts of the recent contest in the park, where they were about $235.

TO THE ASYLUM.

Mrs. Melinda Pierce, a crazy white woman, passed through this evening from Columbus on the way to Milledgeville, where she will be placed in the asylum.

SELLING GOODS TO ATLANTA.

One of our leading wholesale shoe houses sold a bill of shoes in Atlanta to-day amounting to a considerable sum.

THE NEW COMPRESS.

Work on the new compress is going on rapidly and is making a good show in that portion of the city.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Montgomery Courthouse—The Awarding of the Bids.

MONTGOMERY, September 14.—Bids were opened at the treasury department to-day for iron and tin work on the roofs of the courthouse and postoffice at Montgomery, Ala., as follows: D. W. Stockstill, Washington, $2,269; J. L. Thorn, Philadelphia, $3,100; John Siddons, Rochester, N. Y., $3,138; David Ingleheardt, Montgomery, $8,678; Wm. Nalls & Co., Montgomery, $5,440; W. R. Kinnear & Co., Columbus, O., $2,700; Kinsley & Miller, Chicago, $3,733. Also, for slating for the same, as follows: Kinsley & Miller, Chicago, $3,733; Jno. Siddons, Rochester, N. Y., $1,010; W R Kinnear & Co., Columbus, O.; $590; Wm. Hall & Sons, Zinesville, O., $988; Edward Williams, $925.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

A Fifty Thousand Dollar Fire at Jacksonville, Ala.—A Fatherly Tramp—The Deadline House at Oxanna Burned—More Arrests at Jonesboro—Other News of the State, Etc.

Jonesboro, Georgia.

MORE ARRESTS.

Special to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, September 14.—The United States marshals are in Jonesboro again. We have not learned who has been arrested. It seems to be the plan to take two or three at a time. We hope the farce will end shortly.

The meeting at the Methodist church still continues.

Oxanna, Alabama.

THE DEADLINE HOUSE GONE.

Special to The Constution.

OXANNA, September 14.—The Deadline house, valued at $2,500, insured for $2,000, was burned last night. This house is well known as the building where a desperate fight occured, in which one or two men were murdered, when prohibition went into effect.

Augusta, Georgia.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES D. DAVIES.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, September 14.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the death, in Almo, Colorado, of James D. Davies, of Augusta. Mr. Davies was a prominent citizen of this place and was president of the street railroad. He has been on a tour through the west and was taken ill suddenly.

SHORT ON PEAS

Rain fell to-day after a drouth of over six weeks. It comes too late to benefit the pea crop, which will be almost a complete failure. This crop is usually a considerable one in this section, as large quantities of peas are shipped every year from Augusta to New Orleans.

Lexington, Georgia.

COTTON COMING IN.

Special to The Constitution.

LEXINGTON, September 14.—Cotton is coming in slowly.

Mrs. Hensley, nee Miss Laura H. Moss, is here on a visit to her father, Professor T. B. Moss.

Each side, fence and no fence, is martialing their forces for the final contest on Tuesday next.

The darkies have secured the land t obuild a high school on, between this place and Crawford. Mr. John Haive returned from a visit to Tennessee and Kentucky last week. He reports a good time. Thirty-five accessions to the church at Burt's last week. We had a splendid season last night. Our farmers are busy putting in barley, rye, oats and clover this morning. The "patch" area will be large next year. Late corn is excellent and will yield well.

Rome, Georgia.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, September 14.—W. J. Cockrell, the Louisville man who was confined in the calaboose on the charge of drunkenness, last spring, when that building caught fire, has instituted a suit against the city for $70,000 damages. He was so badly burned that his life was despaired of, and he has never been able to do any work since. Unfortunate affair. It has been generally supposed that he set fire to the building himself, as he was the only inmate of the room which caught.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

Eichberg & Fay have secured the contract for furnishing the plans and specifications for the public school building, which will be a handsome brick structure, one hundred by seventy feet, two stories high, surmounted by a tower.

Jacksonville, Alabama.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE.

Special to The Constitution.

JACKSONVILLE, September 14.—At 3 o'clock this morning, fire broke out in the drug store of William Nesbit, and rapidly extending destroyed twenty-two warehouses, storehouses and residences, involving a loss of over $50,000, on which there was only $7,000 insurance. Heaviest losers are Rowan, Dean & company, largest merchants in the county, who saved much of their stock, but lost heavy goods. They had $4,000 insurance in Georgia Home, and $3,000 in Central City of Alabama. A. L. Stewart lost $2,000. The block known throughout the state as Office row was destroyed. Also Harper's store and Major Wylie's residence. The fire is believed to have been incendiary. Nesbit had a large amount of money in the safe, which, it is believed was first stolen and the building then burned.

Athens, Georgia.

THE COST OF A BALE.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, September 14.—A practical farmer estimates that it costs thirty-three dollars to raise a four hundred pound bale of cotton.

A reception will be given to Lieutenant F. G. Hodgson and bride at Mrs. E. R. Hodgson's, on Tuesday night.

Caruthers, Betts & Smith bought six thousand gallons of corn whisky from Coffee, at Lula, in one lot.

THE HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.

The harvest home festival will be given in November in the First Methodist church.

The Stephens fire company, of Augusta, has presented the pioneers with a fine picture of its running squad.

Athens has opened a new rock quarry, as the first one is exhausted.

Plenty of cotton is coming in, and stiff prices are paid.

Dalton, Georgia.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Special to The Constitution.

DALTON, September 14.—The hearts of many of our young people were made glad this week by the return of Miss Lena Rivers, whose sudden disappearance some time ago caused a report to be circulated that she was dead. In honor of her return a pleasant sociable was given at the residence of Colonel Tom Jones, our worthy state senator.

Miss George Parker, of Atlanta, has returned home leaving many sad faces.

Miss Floy Humphreys has returned from a protracted visit to Resaca, much improved and we are all glad to welcome her back.

Mr. O. A. Walker leaves soon for Texas, where he is to be married in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and Miss Wells, who are visiting the Misses McCutchen, have gone to Lafayette.

Miss Maggie Hardwick is visiting relatives and making many friends.

Several show troupes are coming and we expect a lively social season.

Savannah, Georgia.

THE PROPOSED TRADES DISPLAY.

Special to the Constitution.

SAVANNAH, September 14.—A permanent organization of the subscribers to the stock of the grand national prize drill and trades display was effected last night by the election of the following officers: President—General H. R. Jackson; first vice—General H. Anderson; second vice—J. J. McDonough. Directors: J. H. Estill, D. G. Purse, W. G. Raoul, W. S. Haines, Thomas Ballantine, Sigo Myers, T. F. Johnson, J. A. Bates, S. P. Hamilton, S. S. Guckenheimer, Luke Carson, John Schwarz. The temporary secretary was continued. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the board of directors for the proposed national prize drill and trades' display, when elected, shall maturely consider and determine whether it be advisable and to the interest of the city and this association that the proposed exhibition shall be given next spring or postponed to a later date, and that they be directed to make no announcement whatever until the whole matter shall have had that consideration which its importance demands.

SACRILEGE.

Some sacrilegious person entered the vestry of St. Patrick's church and stole a number of articles.

Charles H. Dorsett has been appointed auctioneer to sell Oglethorpe barracks on the 11th of November. The minimum price fixed by the government is $67,381.88. It is said there are parties in Chicago and New York who desire to purchase the property for a hotel.

CRITICISING THE COMMISSIONER.

At the Chatham county fruit and vegetable growers association last night, Major Ryals read the following extract from the report of the agricultural commissioner of the state of Georgia: "Chatham county, with few exceptions, farming is all truck patches by negroes, with no system of fertilizers or precaution. Labor in this locality is very unstable and unreliable, costing sixty cents per diem, and never half a day's work properly done. Stock in general having been remarkably free from disease and in good order, and if it were it not for thieves would be the most profitable. There is too much mawkish sympathy for criminals. The county convicts enjoy the excellent sanitary and dieting more as a pleasure than punishment." Considerable indignation was expressed by the members and opinions were freely expressed on the subject. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to properly refute the above report, and to hand the same to the press of this city for publication, and that they also be instructed to send a copy to the commissioner of agriculture and the representatives of this county in the legislature."

The Savannah Guards last night determined to give a grand fair this winter for the benefit of the armory building fund, and a committee of twenty was appointed, with Hon. R. E. Lester, chairman.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

OGLETREE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, September 14.—A few days ago a tramp made his appearance in the vicinity of Collinsville, Ala., having in charge a boy well dressed and aged about eight years. The lad was so closely watched no one was allowed to speak to him, the man claiming that he was demented. They were allowed to stay all night at the house of a farmer and next morning departed afoot. On Thursday the father of the boy made his appearance and stated he resided near Jacksonville, on Sand mountain, that a strange tramp had, the week before, come to his house and begged his dinner, which was given him. He seemed to have taken a fancy to his little son, who was very bright. The father stated that the child was not missed for several hours after his departure. He had finally traced them to the vicinity of Collinsville, and when the citizens were informed of the outrage, a large party joined the father to search for his stolen child. The little fellow is quite small for his age, and when seen near Collinsville, appeared much frightened and in fear of the man who had him in charge.

Albany, Georgia.

ILLNESS OF MRS. JONES.

Special to The Constitution.

ALBANY, September 14.—Our community regret the serious illness of Mrs. Reuben Jones, wife of Hon. Reuben Jones, of Baker. She reached Albany accompanied by her husband a few days since from an extended sojourn in the up country, and is now suffering with symptoms of typhoid fever. During their absence from home Colonel Jones traveled somewhat extensively through upper and middle Georgia, and into Alabama, and he gives it as his opinion that the cotton crop of middle Georgia and along the same latitude through Alabama is by far better in outlook than the sections above or below. Through the portions of middle Georgia that he traversed, he thinks a fair average crop will be gathered, as well as in portions of Alabama. Down here, from one-third to one-half a crop, is as much as the most sanguine can expect. It is noticed that the caterpillar is more ravenous this year than ever before known, attacking even the bumble-bee cotton on the gray uplands. Heretofore their attacks have been mainly confined to the more luxuriant growth on the bottom and well manured lands.

THE DROUTH BROKEN.

The long prevailing drouth was partially broken by a light shower at 12 o'clock to-day followed by intermittent droppings during the afternoon. Not enough to do much good, except as a harbinger of more to follow, which is devoutly hoped will be the case. The dust, at any rate, is pretty effectually laid for the present.

BURNING OF A GINHOUSE.

Particulars have just reached us of the burning of the ginhouse and its contents on the Beall Hickory Level place, in the Western, or Oaky Woods section of Dougherty, about sixteen miles from Albany, on last Tuesday night. The fire was discovered by Mr. John H. Cotter, the manager, about 9 o'clock, but owing to the dry weather and the inflammable nature of the building and its contents, little could be done towards saving it. Thirty bales of seed cotton and the seed from thirty-two more, about fifty bushels of corn and meal, two gins and one 15-horse power gin engine worth $1,300 were destroyed. About 800 yards of bagging stored therein was saved. The screw standing near by, and also another gin house were saved. The total loss will probably reach $5,000, on which there was no insurance. The plantation belongs to Mr. Jere Beall, of Milledgeville, and was formerly one of the places run by the Hon. B. H. Hill in this county.

BUSINESS ENLIVENED.

Albany business circles will be enlivened by the accession of several new firms, the coming season. Several changes are also taking place in several of the older firms and houses.

Cotton coming in pretty rapidly.

MILTON COUNTY.

One of Atlanta's Near Neighbors Brought into Public Notice.

Mr. Wm. A. Porter, formerly of Forsyth, has commenced the publication of the Milton Democrat, in Alpharetta. This enterprise brings into the world of news one of the most sterling counties in the state. From the first number, now before us, the following items are gleaned:

The Milton Democrat is here.

There are four prisoners in the jail here.

We acknowledge the receipt of the wedding cake from the colored couple recently married in town.

Mr. S. N. Rucker killed a rattlesnake in Mr. P. Mayfield's yard, on Monday evening, three and three quarters feet long.

Mr. Thomas Burnett, while hauling saw logs to Mr. John Walker's mill, on Little river, last Monday morning the team became frightened and ran away, throwing him off the wagon, which passed over him with a heavy log on it. He is dangerously wounded.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me of Tempa Gibson who escaped jail on the 28th instant. She is about 21 years old, brown eyes, black hair, dark skin, with a scar on her forehead or temple, is rather tall with stooped shoulders.

As Mr. James R. Neal, and family were returning from camp meeting on last Sunday, the team became frightened and upset the buggy, breaking the tongue of it off and otherwise damaging it. Mr. and Mrs. Neal and the children were all thrown violently to the ground, and more or less injured, none, however, fatally so.

Alpharetta has six stores, three lawyers, three physicians, one church, a schoolhouse, a courthouse and jail, two wagon and carriage shops, two harness shops, two hotels, two shoe shops, a tanyard, brick yard, steam saw and grist mills, cotton gin and a population of about two hundred inhabitants.

A little child of Mr. Shockley Adams was accidentally killed on last Monday under the following cicumstances. Mrs. Adams, its mother, was crossing a fence with it and placed it on the fence and attempted to get up herself when the rail turned, throwing both her and the child to the ground, and falling across the child's head killed it instantly. The child was a little two year old boy.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

The New Postmaster at Columbus—Adjudged a Lunatic—A Strange Cat—Sickness in Claytos—Old Church Members in Clayton County—A Dose of Hard Luck, Etc., Etc.

A young white man named Joe Burns, near Lula, has been known to walk twelve miles an hour.

Rev. J. H. Jackson, of White county, eighty-four years old, claims to have read the Bible through 318 times and is still reading.

Gainesville Eagle: Young men when courting generally say that they have the "boss" girl; when they marry they oftentimes find that she is the "boss," but never mention it.

Veach's new mill in Adairsville has a capacity for two hundred and forty barrels of flour per day. It is well equipped with all the latest machinery and cost about sixty-five thousand dollars.

A new band has been organized in Rome with the following officers: J. R Black, president; J. D. Ponder, secretary; J. J. Printup, treasurer, and Professor William F. Clark, leader and musical director.

There is a well in Athens, the bottom of which leads into an underground cave, that can be penetrated for some distance. It affords an unlimited supply of water, which is never known to fail. All this is vouched for by Larry Gantt, who has been drinking the wells dry recently.

The territory from which Hawkinsville receives her cotton and trade is daily increasing. The News says that farmers from Macon county, within gunshot of Montezuma, and from Houston, six and eight miles beyond Perry, can be seen on our streets every day. Quite a number from Worth also bring in their produce.

Mr. J. P. Hughey, near Jonesboro, has lost three children within a month with typho-malarial fever. A son aged sixteen years and a girl aged nine years, died in less than a week of each other. Tom Cobb, aged three years, died last Thursday, and a little daughter, Belle, is now quite sick at the residence of his brother, Captain Henry Hughey.

Yesterday Mr. J. D. Robinson, of Hamilton, passed through Columbus en route to Milledgeville with Charles Johnson, colored, who had been adjudged a lunatic. If we are not mistaken, Johnson is the same negro who was arrested and lodged in jail for stealing a watch and chain from the residence of Mr. Len Davis, in Harris county, a few days ago. He claimed to be from Columbus when arrested.

Crawford Monitor: Mr. A. Little has a cat that stays at the depot which is a curiosity. Uncle Anderson says it is the best, ugliest and smartest cat in the state. It never heard of nor had it ever seen a lady before the telegraph office was established here. When Miss Sallie Furlow went into the office the cat seemed very much alarmed and was in fact serious. It was thought that it would abandon the depot, but, however, he is now somewhat gentled.

At Ebenezer, in Coweta county, there are four female members who joined this church in 1835, '36, '40 and '44. Their ages range from seventy-five to ninety-two. They attend almost invariably on Saturdays, occupying the front seat, and never go away disappointed in hearing a good sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. B. S. Davis. At almost every service three of these venerable members can see their children, grand and great-grand children in the congregation.

Mr. Thad C. Sturgis, the appointee for postmaster of Columbus to succeed Mr. John W. Arnold, removed, succeeded in making his bond and forwarded it by express to the postmaster-general. He expects to receive his commission in a few days and enter on the discharge of his duties by the first of October. The names of his bondsmen and the amount for which each becomes liable is withheld from the public, as Mr. Sturgis was requested by most of them not to furnish it for publication. The bond required of him was $40,000.

Last Wednesday night, says the Crawford Monitor, after that big rain occurred and had every little gully swollen out of its banks, all the branches were furiously raging. J. N. McCombs, the colored Methodist preacher on this circuit, attempted to cross a little branch about a mile from here and came very near meeting with a fatal accident. He drove in and the water took his horse and buggy out of the roadway and washed them off down the stream. By cutting the horse loose from harness, all hands swam out without damage, with the exception of McCombs missing his slippers in the struggle.

Athens Banner: Coroner Jennings was yesterday summoned to examine the body of a colored woman, named Eliza Derricote, who died in the yard of one of her neighbors, near the Rock spring. It seems that Tuesday night a negro woman heard a noise in her yard, and upon going there found the deceased lying upon the ground in the agonies of death, with a turn of wood in her arms. She summoned one of her friends, but in about twenty minutes Eliza breathed her last, without being moved or relieved of her burden. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Gainesville Eagle: A young man, who does not wish his name known, writes to us from White county, that he took a very large dose of hard luck on Friday. In attempting to cross the river in a bateau, it capsized and threw him into the water. Trying to reach the boat again his foot caught into a snag and wrenched it, losing at the same time a $20 watch, his hat, a shoe and the boat. He finally reached the shore and was hobbling across a field when a large ferocious bull started for him. Reaching a tree he skinned it lively enough to escape the bull, but also lively enough to get into a hornet's nest. The hornets objected and he sprang to another limb which broke, letting him fall to the ground, fracturing his wrist. With the broken branch he kept the bull at bay and managed to escape, but is now laid up for repairs.

Rome Courier: A right amusing incident occurred near Noble's foundry yesterday morning. A man crossing the railroad tracks got his foot caught fast in a disjointed "frog," and while trying to get loose he saw the Chattanooga train on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road come dashing over the bridge. Wild with fright, the man jerked his leg almost out of joint, and came near breaking his foot in his efforts to get loose. But the train was almost upon him and he decided to unlace his shoe, pull his foot out and leave the shoe to be mashed. He acted upon this thought, and as he got his foot out the train glided by on another track. It made the man so mad to think that he was only on a plagued little sidetrack all the time that he took the shoe up and kicked himself all the way up to the depot.

A. F. Fuller, clerk of court of Heard county, in resigning his office, gives his reasons therefor, as follows: "The chief reason is this, I have held the clerk's office nearly seven years, how faithfully and well I have discharged the duties thereof, I am willing to leave to your judgment. I came into office out of debt and with some ready money on hand, and I candidly state that I resign in rather a worse condition financially than when I entered upon the official duties of my first term. The thought of spending the prime of my manhood in a capacity in which I can realize no surplus income, with the needs of my family constantly increasing, has for some time past caused me to be restless and upon the alert to better my condition. Such an opportunity seems now to present itself, and desiring to be true to the allegiance I owe my family, and as I consider that allegience paramount to all other earthly allegiances, I have coucluded to resign tne office and seize the opportunity."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Dr. J. C. Spotswood says: "I highly recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility."

BURNING OF THE KIMBALL.

[A man by the name of John Wilson, who had served as a sailor for a number of years, volunteered the task of tying a rope around the tottering wall of the "Kimball," that it might be pulled down.]

On the roof and the glittering turrets, that night as the sun went down,
The mellow glow of the twilight shown like a jeweled crown;
And, bathed in the living glory, as the people lifted their eyes,
They saw the pride of Atlanta, the towering Kimball, rise.

High over the lesser buildings, tipped with a golden light,
That hung like a radiant planet, caught in its eastward flight,
First glimpse of those walls to the trav'ler made his heart rebound,
And dear the fading vision of the home which they had found.

The gently gathering shadows shut out the waning light,
The children prayed at their bedsides, as you will pray to night;
The noise of buyer and seller from the busy mart was gone,
And in dreams of peaceful morrow the people slumbered on.

The skies grew dark and denser as night began to lower,
With mantle wrapt about him, his reign was almost o'er;
The sable king moves onward, ready to transmit his fate,
And making room for sunrise to ascend in golden state.

But another light than sunrise aroused the sleeping street;
For a cry was heard at day-dawn, and the rush of trampling feet;
Men stared in each other's faces, through mingled fire and smoke,
While the franic bells went clashing, clamorous stroke on stroke.

Then came the furious knocking on the weary sleeper's door,
And he unconscious slumbers till it is felled to the floor;
While the fire-king's wild battalions scaled wall and capstone high,
And planted their flaming banners against than inky sky.

For the death that raged behind them, and the crash of ruin loud,
To the great square of the city were driven the surging crowd,
And yet, firm in all the tumult, unscatched by the fiery flood,
With its heavenward pointing finger, one wall of the Kimball stood.

But e'en as they gazed upon it, there rose a sudden fear,
A cry of horror, as it tottered like a loosened pier,
And rocked and swayed as a mother in anguish o'er her dead,
For below lay the heated embers, glaring in flaming red.

Will it fall? The whisper trembled from the lips of those who saw;
Far out on the city limits they watched it filled with awe,
A baleful gleam that brighter and ever brighter shone,
Like a flickering, trembling will-o'-wisp to a steady beacon grown.

The calm and steady firemen ran ladders along the wall,
'Till they scaled the shaky capstone—a hundred feet tall.
Then who for the love of the city, with his brave right hand,
Will climb to the topmost ladder, and pluck down the swaying brand?

Who is it that steps from the crowd, with face upturned to the sky,
Clings to the ladder and measures the dizzy height with his eye?
Will he dare its the hero undaunted, that terrible, sickening height?
Or will the hot blood of his courage freeze in his veins at the sight?

But see! he steps on the railing; he climbs with his feet and his hands,
And firmly on the topmost railing, with the embers beneath him, he stands;
Now once and once only they cheer him, a single tempestuous breath,
And then falls on the multitude gazing a hush like the stillness of death.

Slow, steadily mounting, unheeding aught save the goal of his hope,
Still higher and higher, an atom he moves, till 'round it is tied the rope.
He stops! Will he fall? Lo, for answer—he descenes the wiry track,
And huled into the smouldering fire, the great wall lies shattered and black.

Once more the shouts of the people have rent the quivering air;
At his side the firemen press onward, with head and hands all bare,
While the eager throng behind them press for a touch of his hand,
The gallant sailor whose daring could compass a deed so grand

—Rose Terry in New York Mercury.

"Kicking up Jack."

From the Talbotton New Era.

Green Trice and Albert Owen, two negro boys, went to the house of Ed. Bolan, an old negro, on Mr. S. D. Foster's place, a few Sabbaths ago, and tore his beadstead down, scattered his bed clothes and some seed cotton about, tore up his hat, threw his pants on the house and "kicked up Jack" generally, all "for fun," as they supposed and said, but Mr. Justice Curley thought they were guilty of a "slight suspicion of malicious mischief" and held them to answer this charge at our superior court in a bond of $25 each. They will then learn that there is not so much fun in teasing an old man, as one might suppose.

Fright—Sight—Night.

I saw a vision in the night
Which chilled my blood almost;
And scared me into dreadful fits—
An awful, herrid ghost!

With turtle's head and lobster's claws,
Ghost made it plain to see,
I'd eaten rather late at night
More than was good for me.

There came a sound like angel's voice,
Clear as a silver bell;
It said, take "PERRY DAVIS'S
PAIN KILLER—and be well."

With a thirty years' experience we are able to state that the best place to plant watermelons is near a bee hive.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Promotes a Vigorous and Healthy Growth of the Hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out, and has never failed to arrest its decay.

USE **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts**—the best.

The examiner thinks the increased sale of Bibles in Ireland is the best antidote for the dynamite disease.

The public press is not a suitable medium through which to inform women of the great benefits they may derive from the use of Smith's Extract of May Flower. Let them read carefully the circular around the bottle and decide for themselves.

Senator Bayard is to address the Germans of Wilmington at their volksfest on the 17th instant.

"Current fun" doesn't consist in picking that fruit on a hot day.—New York News.

Dr. Pierce said: "I have found Smith's liver tonic to be more effectual in relief of habitual constipation than anything I have ever used. It is the best of these liver medicines." L. Pierce. All druggists sell Smith's liver tonic. we sa&w

It is said that dwarfs die of premature old age, and giants of exhaustion.

"Rough on Rats,"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs chipmunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Distilled water in the daylight is of a ble color. By gaslight the color is green.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "brght as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other nauses. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

In the Methodist and Baptist churches of the south there are 1,500,000 negroes.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Very Satisfactory in Prostration.

Dr P. Gilmartin, Detroit, Michigan, says: "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

The WONDER of the AGE.

"REX MAGNUS,"

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

Keeps all Kinds of Food Absolutely Fresh

for any length of time. It will not only keep fish, flesh and fowl, eggs, milk, butter and cream, perfectly fresh and sweet, but it actually improves their quality.

Tough and Dry Meats Made Tender.

L. B. Hiscock, of Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, says: "I kept some tough, dry, old ewe mutton, which had been treated with this preparation, in my stall for over two months. Then I and others ate of it and it was as sweet and tender as any mutton could be."

It is Tasteless, Harmless and Cheap.

REX MAGNUS is a combination of well known antiseptics, perfectly simple and harmless in character, and its use will not injure the most feeble and delicate system. It really promotes health, for it makes meats mellow, tender and juicy, and absolutely prevents that decay which even in its earliest stages renders food unwholesome for the human stomach.

No Taste of it can be Detected in Food.

It has withstood the most searching tests in this respect. Dishes of treated and untreated meats, fish, oysters, milk and cream, have been placed side by side at several notable dinners in Boston, New Haven and Chicago, and no one could tell which was preserved and which was fresh.

How to Get It.

All druggists and grocers keep it. Sample packages sent pre-paid by mail or express as we prefer. "Viandine" for meats, poultry, etc., 50 cts. per lb. "Ocean Wave" for oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cts. "Pearl" for cream $1. "Snow Flake" for milk, butter, etc., 50 cts. "Queen" for eggs, $1. "Aqua-Vitae" for fluid extracts, etc., $1. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly" and "Anti-Mold" 50 cts. per lb. each. Mention this paper.

Put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. cans and in 25 lb. boxes.

The Humiston Food Preserving Co.,
72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

DYSENTERY

SUMMER COMPLAINT

There is no time to be lost when those we love are taken with these terrible diseases.

The beauty of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER is that it acts so promptly, surely and efficiently.

Don't be without PAIN KILLER! Have it ready for instant use! Keep it with you at home or abroad!

ALL THE DRUGGISTS SELL IT

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three **"scavengers of the system,"** producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and **TUTT'S** are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, **25c.** Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of **$1.**

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

FOR FENCE OR STOCK LAW!

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Ordinary's Office, August 30th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that, under an act of the General Assembly of said state, approved September 24th, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 1362d district, G. M., known as Peachtree district, in said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the revised code of Georgia, known as the "stock law," in said district and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice will be given of said election.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Location unsurpassed; newly furnished and improved, with 300 rooms, offers attractions superior to any hotel in Philadelphia.

L. U. MALTBY, Proprietor.

$100 REWARD!

For a case that cannot be cured with

G

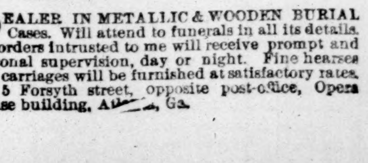
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Manuf'td. only by Jason S. Evans & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BOHNEFELD,

Oldest Undertaking Establishment in the city.



DEALER IN METALLIC & WOODEN BURIAL Cases. Will attend to funerals in all its details. All orders intrusted to me will receive prompt and personal supervision, day or night. Fine hearses and carriages will be furnished at satisfactory rates. No. 5 Forsyth street, opposite post-office, Opera House building, Atlanta, Ga.

DOZIER-WEYL CRACKER CO.

ST. LOUIS.

The largest Cracker manufacturers in the World. Capacity 1400 Barrels of Flour into Crackers Daily.

ALWAYS ORDER "THE PARROT BRAND."

FAY & EICHBERG ARCHITECTS

19 S. BROAD STREET.
ATLANTA, GA.

R. M. CLAYTON, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Office No. 11 East Alabama Street. Surveys and plats of real estate, measurements of excavation, calculations of water power, plans and specifications for the construction of county roads, bridges, etc., etc. References: Col. L. P. Grant, Maj. Campbell Wallace, Capt. I. Y. Sage, Col. John. T. Grant, Richard Peters, Esq., Wilkins, Post & Co.

EDMUND G. LIND, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, 63 Whitehall Street, over Schumann's Drug Store.

GUSTAVE E. LEO, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, 57 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

G. P. HUMPHRIES. G. L. NORMAN
HUMPHRIES & NORMAN, ARCHITECTS, 17½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REPAUNO CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
—ATLAS POWDER.—
HUGH L. POWELL, Agent.
S.W. Cor. Broad and Alabama sts., Atlanta, Ga.

LAW CARDS.

JAS. L. MAYSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 40 Marietta street, Room 4.

B. F. ABBOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, 6½ Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

A. H. COX. E. M. HAMMOND
COX & HAMMOND, (Successors of W. R. Hammond,) ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LOUIS W. THOMAS. HENRY H. TUCKER, JR.
THOMAS & TUCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over Atlanta National Bank 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia. Will practice in all Courts, State and Federal.

WM. A. HAYGOOD. E. W. MARTIN.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN, LAWYERS, 17½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. HAMMOND. J. G. ZACHRY. T. A. HAMMOND.
HAMMOND, ZACHRY & HAMMOND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Atlanta, Georgia. Practice in all the courts.

EMORY SPEER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Will appear in causes in the State and U. S. Courts, except where United States government is a party. Office—Rooms United States Attorney, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Jackson. Porter King.
JACKSON & KING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Jackson Building, up-stairs, 36 Alabama Street. Insurance, Railroad, Banking and Commercial Law

H. W. J. HAM, Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent and Dealer, Gainesville, Ga. tf.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaborn Wright,
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia., Collections a Specialty.

MEDICAL CARDS

DRS. J P & W. B HOLMES—DENTISTS—Macon, Georgia Publishers of Den[tal] Luminary. the Macon dental d[epot] Dealers [illegible] dental goods

J. EDWARD KIRBY & CO.

(LATE OF BALTIMORE, MD.)

GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Office 31 1-2 Broad Street, Up-Stairs.

BUILDERS OF BRICK AND STONE SEWERS. Cement Pavements and Cellar Floors a specialty All work done at the shortest notice and guaranteed.

REFERENCES:

H. W. Grady, ATLANTA CONSTITUTION; Rhode Hill, 29 Peachtree street; R. M. Clarke, 27 Peachtree street; W. W. Cox, President Atlanta National Bank; Fay & Eichberg, architects, 19½ Broad street; E. M. Lind, architect, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets; Dr. A. W. Calhoun, 38 Broad street. tf

Southern Sanitarium.

THIS INSTITUTION, FORMERLY KNOWN AS the ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE "WATER CURE," is universally acknowledged to be the most complete and thoroughly rational and scientific establishment for the treatment of the sick in the southern states. The following are a few of th[e] many remedial agencies employed in addition the usual approved remedies: The celebr[ated] MOLIERE-THERMO ELECTRIC BATH, IMPR[OV]ED TURKISH, FULL ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, [ROMAN,] ELECTRO-VAPOR, and some twenty diffe[r]ent kinds of

WATER BATHS.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT by machinery, and manual operation by trained manipulators, Massage treatment, etc., etc.

Special attention given to the treatment of DISEASES peculiar to INVALID LADIES; also DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS. Chronic diseases of both sexes have been readily and permanently cured at this institution. Address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M.D
McDonough street, Atlanta

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

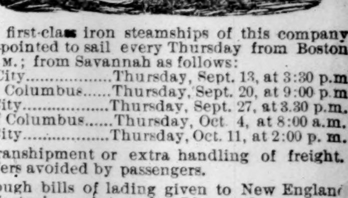
Through and Excursion Tickets AT LOW RATES

To the Principal

SUMMER RESORTS,

SEASHORE and MOUNTAIN of

New England, Canada and the Provinces.



The first-class iron steamships of this company are appointed to sail every Thursday from Boston at 3 P. M.; from Savannah as follows:

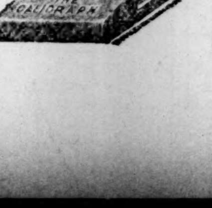
Gate City	Thursday, Sept. 13, at 3:30 p.m
City of Columbus	Thursday, Sept. 20, at 9:00 p.m
Gate City	Thursday, Sept. 27, at 3.30 p.m.
City of Columbus	Thursday, Oct. 4, at 8:00 a.m.
Gate City	Thursday, Oct. 11, at 2:00 p. m.

No transhipment or extra handling of freight. Transfers avoided by passengers.

Through bills of lading given to New England manufacturing points and to Liverpool.

The company's wharves in both Savannah and Boston are connected with all railroads leading out of the two cities.

For information, rates, etc., apply to D. W. Appler, General Agent, C. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.,
RICHARDSON & BARNA[RD]
Agents Savan[nah]



THE CALI[GRAPH] A PER[FECT] writing mach[ine] LAST. W[eighs] pounds. St[udio,] Studio, 44 Short-Hand ly taught; other pa[pers] ately copie[d] graph. & Crom[e] graphers Souther[n]

THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senat—The Doings in the House The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Points.

The senate met at the usual hour, President Pro Tem Polhill in the chair. Prayer by Rev. John Jones. Roll called and the journal reported as correct.

Committee reports submitted and read.

On motion of Mr. Gustin, the action of the senate in defeating a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the supreme and superior courts, was reconsidered.

Several leaves of absence were granted.

The committee on state of the republic, through Mr. Lamar, submitted a report approving and recommending the passage of a house resolution returning thanks to the Maine soldiery for patriotic and considerate resolutions in reference to wounded or needy confederate soldiers.

On motion the resolutions were immediately taken up.

Mr. Lamar said:

"There is no fact more creditable to the chivalry of the soldiers on both sides of the late great civil war than that when the colossal contest ended their animosities ceased. While the politicians have flaunted the red flag of continued division and the non-combatants have kept the baleful embers of resentment alive, the warriors, who bore the burden of battle, have, in reciprocal conciliation, wisely unfurled the banner of peace, and persistently sought to re-cement by fraternal kindness, the sundered sections of the broken union.

Sir, reading in the resolutions and the generous act that evoked them, the gracious spirit that inspired the war's heroism, and that alone will achieve the perfect regeneration of peace. I not only give them my cordial support, but earnestly urge their unanimous adoption, as an act of wise and benign statesmanship. I move to agree to the report of the committee and the adoption of the resolutions."

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the resolutions unanimously passed.

Mr. Tutt moved that the senate proceed to act on its own measures in precedence to those of the house. Agreed to.

Bills read the third time, to-wit:

A bill to amend an act to define who are agents of insurance companies not incorporated by, or under the laws of this state, and to fix their liability when acting without authority of law by enlarging the exceptions of the first section thereof, adding other provisions and for other purposes. Passed. Yeas 29, nays 2.

A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in Meriwether county after submitting the question to the voters of the county. Passed as amended.

A bill to establish a branch college of the State university at Hawkinsville. Passed.

A bill to prescribe in what manner transcripts of records and bills of exceptions shall be made out. Lost.

A resolution requesting the governor to establish a branch of the state institution of the deaf and dumb in some portion of eastern or southeastern Georgia. Lost. Yeas, 9; nays, 16.

House bills of the third reading were called.

A resolution authorizing H. H. Cabiness and W. H. Harrison to make publication of proceedings of general assembly, and to make appropriations therefor. Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon, regulating the manner of elections by the city council. Passed.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Hogansville. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors of any kind in the county of Murray. Passed.

Several gentlemen were invited to seats on the floor.

A liquor bill for Carroll county. Passed.

A bill to extend the corporate limits of the city of Savannah. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Savannah Street and Rural Resort railway company. Passed.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Hawkinsville. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants and Planters' bank of Forsyth. Passed.

A resolution supplying the county of Douglas with supreme court reports. Passed.

A bill to exempt the officers of voluntary military company of the county of Talbot from road and jury duty. Passed.

A stock law for certain portions of Floyd county, after submitting the same to the voters of affected districts. Passed.

A liquor bill for the town of Winston, in the county of Douglas. Passed.

A bill incorporating the White Star Line Steamship company. Passed.

A local option bill for Floyd county, excepting Rome. Tabled.

A bill incorporating the town of East Rome. Passed.

A bill to amend an act fixing the license fee for the sale of liquor in Emanuel county. Recommitted.

A bill incorporating the town of Forrestville, in the county of Floyd. Passed.

A liquor bill for certain portions of the counties of Gwinnett, Floyd, Macon and Coweta. Passed.

A bill to prevent stock from running at large in Macon county. Passed.

A bill to amend an act establishing a commission of roads and revenues for Murray county. Passed.

A resolution returning to W. H. Horn a certain amount exacted from him for not having made the tax returns of Spalding county at a time designated by law, he having been providentially hindered. Passed.

A liquor bill for certain portions of Sumter county. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act to repeal the chaingang law of Fulton county relating to the working of the convicts of said county on the streets of the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Hoyt favored the bill. He regretted that there should be a difference of opinion in the city between the city council and the commission of roads and revenues. He had agreed to lay before the senate communications from both, and asked that these communications be read.

That of the city council protested against the passage of the bill, while the commissioners of road and revenues favored it. On the passage of the bill the yeas were 20 and the yeas none. The bill was announced passed.

A bill to exempt from street duty members of the Cuthbert Light Infantry. Passed.

On motion the senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The evening session was devoted to reading bills the first and second time.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by the chaplain. The roll was called and the journal was read.

The house reconsidered the following bills which were lost the day before:

Bill by Mr. Russell, of Clarke, to so amend the constitution as to create the office of lieutenant-governor.

Bill by Mr. Crittenden, of Randolph, to prevent railroads from discontinuing stations.

Bill by Mr. Little, of Muscogee, to pay C. Crisp balance of salary due as judge of the ...thwestern circuit.

...ill by Mr. Wilson, of Bullock, to repeal an ... fixing liquor license in his county at $5,000.

...e committee to ascertain the state of the ...ness before both houses reported there are now 250 house ...and 31 resolutions; 55 senate bills and 2 ...tions, making a total of 338 bills and ...tions to be acted on.

...house took up its regular calendar.

...Fite of Bartow—A bill to amend sec... of the code relative to proving ac... justices courts. Passed.

...coway of Dade—A bill to authorize ...nerside to practice medicine without ... with the state law.

Mr. Drewry, of Spalding, thought the bill dangerous as a precedent.

Mr. Jacoway said the bill should pass. The best physician Dade county ever had could not come up to the requirements of the state law. He did not think a diploma a necessity to medical success.

Mr. Redding, of Pike, opposed the bill.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 76 and the nays 45, so the bill failed of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Crenshaw of Troup—A bill to make the breaking of a freight car burglary. Passed.

Mr. Ray of Coweta—A bill to allow suits to be renewed on pauper affidavits. Mr. Ray spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed the following acts:

To incorporate Villa Rica.

To amend an act incorporating Tallapoosa.

To amend the charter of Rockmart.

To authorize the city council to fix the salary of the mayor of Augusta.

To authorize the local authorities to arrange for the building of a bridge across Flint river at Americus.

To amend the charter of Crawfordsville.

To prohibit sale of whisky within one mile of Mt. Pleasant church in White county.

To incorporate the Savannah Lighterage and Transfer company.

To prohibit the sale of liquor in Campbell county.

To amend the charter of Roswell.

To protect game in Wilkes county.

Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, opposed the bill of Mr. Ray.

Mr. Hulsey, of Fulton, in the name of the special judiciary committee, spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 71, and the nays 39. So the bill failed of a constitutional majority.

The bill of Mr. Park, of Greene, to regulate the official advertisements of all county officers, was amended and put to the house. On a call of yeas and nays, the yeas were 68 and the nays 42. So the bill failed of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Falligant of Chatham—A bill to authorize the sale of the arsenal in Savannah to the Volunteer Guards of that city. Passed.

Mr. McDonough of Chatham—A bill to require all railroads in this state to employ sworn weighers to weigh car-load freight and to define how such weighing shall be done. Passed.

Mr. Rice of Fulton—A bill to require all railroads in this state to file with the secretary of state full copies of their charters with all amendments thereto. Passed.

The house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house met at 3 o'clock.

The bill to establish a school of technology was taken up. The house went into committee of the whole to consider it.

Mr. Peek, of Rockdale, moved to amend by adding the words "and an experimental farm."

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, explained the object of the bill and the necessity for such a school. He spoke of the great benefits to be derived from the bill in completing and practicalizing the educational system of the state. Mr. Harris was on the committee which visited the technological schools of the north and gave the results of his observation in a practical and effective manner. His speech was a strong appeal for the bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Sumter, spoke in support of the bill and also set forth the workings of the institutions which the committee had visited. He had made it a special point in his work on the committee to ascertain if a student really came out of technological schools ready for practical work. The evidence was conclusive that he did. Mr. Wilson gave the house some very clear illustrations of this fact and spoke as a man who look to the real and not the fanciful benefits of the proposed school.

Mr. Watts, of Stewart, supported the bill in an earnest speech.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, moved that the committee report the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass, but withdrew it.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, moved as a substitute that the bill do pass.

Mr. Wilson, of Sumter, moved to fill the blank as to the location of the school with the word Milledgeville, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. Payne, of Catoosa, moved to strike out the word city before the words offering "the greatest inducement." Agreed to.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, spoke ably in support of the bill, and argued that it was the duty and would be to the great advantage of the state to establish such a school.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, opposed the bill.

The committee reported the bill back to the house with the recommendation that it do pass.

The previous question was called by Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga.

Mr. Little represented the committee in concluding the debate, but gave part of his time to Mr. Watson, of McDuffie, and Mr. Wright, of Floyd, who supported the bill.

In concluding the debate Mr. Little made a clear and well put argument. We have schools to fit our children, he said, for professions, and we should have schools to fit them to work in the practical avocations of life and to work intelligently. He proved by the figures showing the condition of the treasury that not one dollar of extra taxation would be necessary for the establishment of the proposed school.

On the passage of the bill the yeas were 64 and the nays 63, so it failed of a constitutional majority.

The yeas and nays on the bill to establish a school of technology were:

Ayes—Atkinson, Awbry, Bartlett, Beauchamp, Brewer, Brewster, Brown, Carroll, Chancey, Crenshaw, Crittenden, Crumbley, Dart, Dews, DuPree, Eason, Falligant, Flynt, Gary, Graham, Gray, Hawkes, Harris, Head, Hoge, Howell, Hudson of Webster, James, Jordan, Johnston, Jones of Twiggs, Key, Little, Lofton, Logue, Maddox, Mason, Mobley, Moore of Hancock, Owens, Patten, Peek, Pringle, Ray of Coweta, Redding, Rice, Rountree, Russell of Clarke, Shipp, Silman, Spence, Spengler, Sweat of Clinch, Sweat of Pierce, Walthall, Watson, Watts, Wilder, Wilson of Sumter, Wisdom, Whatley, Wolfe, Wright of Floyd, Zachry—64.

Nays—Alexander, Avary, Barksdale of Wilkes, Broyles, Brooks, Burch, Bush, Cannon, Carithers, Courson, Davis, Daniel, Fite, Fuller, Glisson, Griffin, Griffith, Humber, Hudson of Jackson, Irwin, Jacoway, Jones of DeKalb, Jones of Elbert, Julian, Kimsey, McRae, McKay, McBride, McKinney, McElvaney, McGregor, Middlebrooks, Mitchell, Murray, Osborn, Paulk of Coffee, Payne, Ray of Crawford, Redwine, Reese, Rich of Wayne, Robins, Robertson, Short, Simmons, Stallings, Studdard, Tate, Thompson, Tucker, Waldroop, Winningham, Wilson of Bullock, Wilson of Greene, Wilson of McIntosh, Wilson of Camden, Withrow, Witcher, Wood, Wright of Washington, Young—63.

The committee on rules submitted a report on a resolution to adjourn sie die on Saturday the 22d. The majority recommended that the resolution do not pass.

A minority of the committee reported in favor of the resolution. No action was had.

On motion of Mr. Rice, of Fulton, the house tabled the bill to appropriate $10,000 of the surplus arising from the inspection of fertilizers to the support of branch colleges of the State university.

The house took up a bill to fix the compensation and to regulate the duties of stenographic court reporters, and pending its consideration adjourned to 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The house reassembled at 8 o'clock and was called to order by the speaker.

A bill by Mr. Hulsey to amend the act establishing a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Fulton county. The bill failed of a constitutional majority, receiving 53 yeas to 35 nays.

Mr. Bartlett of Bibb—A bill to require the butchers of Macon to submit their books to grand juries. Passed.

Under suspension of the rules a resolution was introduced by Mr Cannon, of Rabun to appropiate $200 to pay Georgia's part of the expense of fixing the line between this state and South Carolina. It was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Johnson of Lee—A bill to change the time of holding ordinary's court of Lee county. Passed.

Mr. Johnson of Baldwin—A bill to make owners of stock in Baldwin county liable for damages done by their stock when running at large. Passed.

Also, a bill to keep all streams in Baldwin free from obstuctions. Passed.

Also, a bill to submit to electors of Baldwin county the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of building a courthouse. Passed.

Also, a bill to authorize the ordinary of Baldwin county to issue bonds to take up bonds of the county now outstanding. Passed.

Mr. Harris of Bibb—A bill to incorporate the Central City loan and trust company of Macon. Passed.

Mr. Johnson of Baldwin—A bill to regulate the working of convicts in Baldwin county. Passed.

Mr. Perkins of Burke—A bill to make Waynesboro a city. Passed.

Mr. Maddox of Chattooga—A bill to amend the road laws of this state so far as they relate to Chattooga county. Passed.

Mr. Russell of Clarke—A bill to tax dogs in Clarke county. Passed.

Mr. Thompson of Clay—A bill to incorporate Fort Gaines. Passed.

Mr. Avary of Columbia—An act to abolish the office of county commissioners of Columbia county. Passed.

Mr. Russell of Decatur—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Spring Creek Canal and Improvement company. Passed.

Some amendments as to the rates to be charged by the company were offered by Mr. Rice, of Fulton, and agreed to.

Mr. Russell made a speech in favor of his bill. The bill as amended was passed.

The house adjourned to 9 o'clock to-day.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Hon. Rufus E. Lester, ex-president of the senate, and mayor of the city of Savannah, was on the floor of the senate for a while yesterday. He was warmly received by all the senators, and looked quite at home on the floor of the senate.

Liquor bills are now the rage and every member wants to introduce at least one. They consume a very large part of the time of both houses.

TAMPICO, TENN.—Rev. D. F. Manly says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of indigestion and a nervousness after physicians failed."

Coyotes are reported to be so tame at Mineral Pa ... and play with the dogs.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. $2. By mail. Depot 429 Canal street, New York.

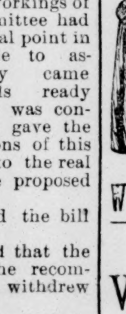
Yesterday was the seventieth anniversary of Perry's victory on lake Erie.

After harvest is over the farmers can buy ingrain carpets for their homes.

Every one who has ever tried "Turkish Liniment" says it is the best ever compounded. For sale by druggists. Prepared by Dr. Lyndon, Athens, Ga. we sa&w

---

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

REMOVAL.

W. S. WILSON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W S WILSON & BRO

Have removed office to 24 South Pryor street, near Union passenger depot, and Coal and Lumber Yard to 20 Bartow st, on Western and Atlantic railroad.

We will continue to keep on hand a large stock of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc. Also Glen Mary, Coal Creek, Anthracite and other coals, which we will sell at the lowest market rates. We have on account of removal a job lot Lumber we will sell cheap.

R. J. WHANN, Manager.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND BOND EXCHANGE,

Office at Cummings's Exchange, 37 S. Broad Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

J. F. CUMMINGS, Auctioneer. D. P. ELLIS.

J. F. CUMMINGS & ELLIS,

AUCTIONEERS

In Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, all Legal Sales, Live Stock, Merchandise, and Furniture at places of business and residences.

Special arrangements for sale for account Itinerant traders.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Are invited to confer with us as to selling their Real Estate at our office by their own auctioneers. Terms can now be made very reasonable to them and to their customers' advantage and comfort.

Special sales of merchandise by sample made at our office.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES.

Stove Pipe, Sheet Iron,

Pan Iron,

Cold Rolled Iron,

Galvanized Sheet Iron,

MALLETS,

SOLDER,

RIVETS,

WIRE,

HAMMERS.

Bar Lead, Antimony, Tin Spelter.

The lowest prices always on seasonable goods.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

Louisville Ky

TAKE NOTICE

The World Watch Stationery Package is the fastest selling article in the market.—Contains 18 sheets note Paper 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen Holder, Pen, and a handsome piece of Jewelry. Retail price 25 cents. Four dozen for $6.00. A watch guaranteed with every four dozen you order. For 25 Cents in one or two cent postage stamps, we will send a complete sample package, with elegant Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Studs, Gold Plated Collar Button, Handsome Watch Chain, Gold Plated Ring and elegant Scarf Pin. Register large amounts. 64 Page Illustrated Catalogue of Guns, Self-cocking Revolvers Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Watches, Accordeons, Violins, Organettes, &c. free. Write at once to World Manufacturing Co. 122 Nassau Street New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS. MAKE HENS LAY

FOR SALE BY LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

AGENTS FOR GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

KENTUCKY MILIT RY INSTITUTE

At Farmdale, P. O., Franklin Co., Ky. six miles from Frankfort. Has the most healthful and beautiful location in the State. Lit by gas as well as heated by steam. A full and able College Faculty. Expenses as moderate as any first-class college. Fortieth year ... For Catalogues, etc., address as above COL. R. D. ALLEN, Supt.

To PLANTERS.

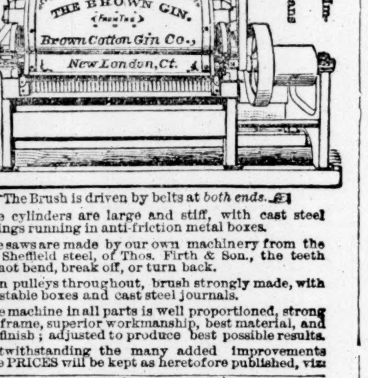
"This is the Perfection of my forty years Practical Experience and Study." Israel F. Brown, President.

THE IMPROVED BROWN COTTON GIN FEEDER & CONDENSER.

FULLY GUARANTEED!

Strong, Simple, Durable, not Complicated, easily managed, light running with steady motion.

—LOW PRICES.—



The Brush is driven by belts at *both ends*.

The cylinders are large and stiff, with cast steel bearings running in anti-friction metal boxes.

The saws are made by our own machinery from the best Sheffield steel, of Thos. Firth & Son., the teeth will not bend, break off, or turn back.

Iron pulleys throughout, brush strongly made, with adjustable boxes and cast steel journals.

The machine in all parts is well proportioned, strong iron frame, superior workmanship, best material, and fine finish; adjusted to produce best possible results.

Notwithstanding the many added improvements these PRICES will be kept as heretofore published, viz:

Sizes.	Prices of Gins.	With Self-Feeder or Condenser.	With Self-Feeder and Condenser.
30 saw	$75 00	$100 00	$125 00
35 "	87 50	116 00	144 50
40 "	100 00	132 00	166 00
45 "	112 50	144 00	179 50
50 "	125 00	160 00	195 00
60 "	140 00	180 00	220 00
70 "	160 00	206 00	252 00
80 "	180 00	232 00	284 00

More Brown Gins have been sold during the past four seasons than any other two makes combined.

N. B. Our manufacturing and shipping facilities are unequalled. Full descriptive circular with hundreds of planters testimonials sent on application.

Correspondence Solicited, address,

BROWN COTTON GIN Co., New London, Ct.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO., State Agents, Macon, Georgia.

SMITH'S EXTRACT OF MAY FLOWER,

The Cap Sheaf of the Chemist's Skill.

The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

This Remedy has stood the test of time, has been weighed in the scales of public opinion, and to-day has an army of men, women and children, who over their own signatures bear testimony to its curative properties. Some have been cured of Diabetes, some of Bright's Disease, some of Inflammation of the Bladder, some of Catarrh of the Bladder, some of Incontinence of the Urine, some of Leucorrhœa, or Whites, some of pains in the Back and Loins, some of diseases of the Prostate Gland.

For all Diseases arising from a diseased state of the Bladder and Kidneys, this Remedy stands without a rival.

Without a rival in the number of cures effected; without a rival in the purity of its composition; without a rival in number of bottles sold. The annual sale of Smith's Extract of May Flower exceeds the sales of all other Kidney Remedies combined.

DR. ELI IVES, says: "That in many aggravated cases, where Buchu had failed to produce any benefit, May Flower has effected a speedy cure."

DR. J. H. BIRD, says: "I have found May Flower to be a remedy for all Kidney complaints, far superior to Buchu or Juniper."

DR. H. F. MARTIN, says: "May Flower acts more promptly in all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys than any remedy which has come under my notice."

DR. BENJ. H. LONG, says: "I have found May Flower exceedingly beneficial in my treatment of females."

DR. VINC. D. HUYVETTER, says: "Without doubt May Flower is destined to work a revolution in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the urinary organs."

DR. KING, in compiling his dispensatory, has paid a merited tribute to this remedy. See page 396 King's Dispensatory.

A number of authorities might be quoted, but there are none more eminent than the names above. In addition to these authorities, a living host of 60,000, whose certificates are on file in the office of the proprietors of this remedy, bear testimony to its virtues.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Manufactured only by S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.

If you are afflicted, send your address to S. B. Smith & Bro., Covington, Ky., for a treatise on Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC,

Corner, Alabama and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

PUBLICATIONS.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,

New Code of Georgia, an elegant Book of 1,... Pages.

Georgia's Public Servants.

Silman's Law Forms.

History of Georgia Baptists.

The Christian Index (Weekly.)

The Southern Cultivator (Monthly.)

Orders by mail for any of the above will have prompt attention

HIRAM HITCHCOCK, Formerly St. Charles hotel New Orleans. | A. B. DARLING, Formerly Battle House, Mobile, Ala.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL

MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

—:o:—

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberally managed hotel in the city with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

G. W. ADAIR..............AUCTIONEER

EIGHT-ROOM

BRICK COTTAGE

—ON SPLENDID—

WHITEHALL STREET LOT

I will sell upon the Premises, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th of September at 4 o'clock p. m.,

A NEW 8-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE

(Never occupied) with servants' house. The cottage is conveniently arranged, wide halls, closets, pantries, storeroom, bathroom, stone pump, water pipes, drainage, etc. All arranged precisely right. Nice servants' room well finished, closets, etc. The lot is situated at the junction of Whitehall and Peters street. The latter street macadamized, brick paved sidewalk to the center of the city. West End street car line within 100 feet. The lot has on it a number of beautiful shade trees, yard and terrace set in grass. It is a nice, convenient, first-class cottage and a beautiful lot with pleasant surroundings.

Also, adjoining the above, two vacant lots, 50 feet front each, running from Whitehall street to right of way.

Also, two lots on opposite side of Whitehall street, 50x200 each. One on the corner of Ocmulgee street, the other south of Mr. Trotti's cottage. This is all first-class property, with perfect titles. Terms: The cottage one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest. The 4 lots one-half cash, balance in 12 months at 8 per cent. Parties wanting to buy first-class property, well situated, convenient to Walker street school and West End Academy, please examine it. Key of house in my office. G. W. Adair.

NEW HOUSE! NEW GOODS!

GRAND OPENING OF THE

NEW YORK FURNITURE STORE

137 WHITEHALL ST.,

DANIEL WOLF, Proprietor,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS now opening a full and complete line of Furniture from the best manufactures in the North and West, which will be sold, "not sacrificed," at the lowest possible prices. DANIEL WOLF, 137 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

GLENNY & VIOLETT,

COTTON BROKERS,

(Offices Lately occupied by N. O. Cotton Exchange.)

197 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Orders for futures executed in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool.

CORRESPONDENTS:

MESSRS. FIELDING & GWYNN, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. CUNNINGHAM & HINSHAW, LIVERPOOL.

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP CURES NEURALGIA.

DEAR SIR:—

The bottle of Scrofula Syrup bought of you sometime ago, not only cured the sores and eruptions on the young lady, but completely relieved her of severe Neuralgia, that often kept us up half the night. Send me two more bottles for another person.

MRS. A. POPE, Atlanta, Ga

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS

Established in 1857.

AT 95 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta, Georgia,

PETER LYNCH

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

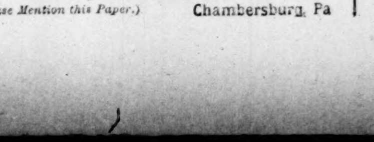
PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS, CIDER,

Bottled Ale and Porter, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Crockery, Glass-ware Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Harness, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their proper seasons, etc. A perfect

VARIETY STORE,

Dealing in nearly everything. Large Stocks, Good Goods and Small Profits is my Motto. Just received a large lot of New Turnipseeds of all kinds. Also, Mason's Metal and Glass-top and Millville Fruit Jars. Terms Cash. All orders from the city and country accompanied with the cash will be promptly and faithfully filled as low as the lowest.

Atlanta, August 11, 1883. PETER LYNCH.



Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO. Chambersburg, Pa

(Please Mention this Paper.)

EDUCATIONAL.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A SCHOOL FOR THE THOROUGH TRAINING of young women. Truman J. Backus, Ph. D., (late Professor of Literature at Vassar College,) President. W. LeConte Stevens, P. L. D., Professor of Mathematics and Physics. An additional corps of thirty-five professors and teachers. A catalogue containing the full course of study will be sent to every applicant. For special information regarding board, address Miss E. J. Smith, 160 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

Garibaldi, Gaston Co., N. C.

Conducted by the Benedictine Fathers. Terms $170 per Collegiate year of TEN Months.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

76 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Georgia.

INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL. For circulars address T. Æ. MEANS.

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

197 & 199 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

MRS. W. M. CARY, MISS CARY.

Established 1842. French the language of the School.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,

ATHENS, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed Wednesday, September 12th, 1883. For Catalogue apply to MISS M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of Members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station. Full College Courses—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a Preparatory School. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Extensive Grounds. New and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences 9th month (Sept.) 11th, 1883. Apply early to ensure admission. For catalogue and full particulars, address

EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PEACHTREE STREET, OPPOSITE GOVERNOR'S Mansion. The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 5th 1883 with a corps of experienced teachers. The object of this institution is to afford the advantages of a thorough education embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention given to the study of Music, Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres and Art. Native French and German teachers are employed. The music department is under the able management of Prof. Alfredo Barili. For Circulars apply to

MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

WASHINGTON & LEE

UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USUAL ACADEMIC studies and in the professional schools of LAW and ENGINEERING. Location healthful; expenses moderate. Next session opens September 20. For Catalogue address "Clerk of the Faculty."

G. W. C. LEE, President.

MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

ELLICOT CITY, MD.

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 18. For Circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN M. A., Principal

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,

NEAR MOBILE, ALA.

FOUNDED IN 1830. EMPOWERED BY THE Legislature of Alabama to confer all Collegiate degrees. Location beautiful and one of the healthiest in the South. The health, comfort and happiness of the students the constant aim. A full corps of superior and experienced teachers. The three courses, Preparatory, Commercial and Classical, taught in the most thorough manner. Session opens October 1st. For further information address the President, Springhill College, Mobile, Ala.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE

Macon, Georgia.

The Forty-sixth annual session will begin September 19th, 1883. The most elegant College building in the south, furnished with all modern appliances looking to the health, happiness and comfort of its inmates.

Unsurpassed advantages in Literature, Music and Art at moderate rates.

Apply for Catalogue to

Rev. W. C. BASS, President, or Rev. C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Cor. Marietta and Broad Streets.

FACULTY—PROFS. OTTO SPAHR, CHAS. Purdy, A. J. Wurm and Fred Wedemeyer. Instruction in all branches of Instrumental and Vocal Music. For particulars apply to OTTO SPAHR, Director.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

SCHOOL OF LAW,

OPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3D, 1883. Course of study enlarged and rearranged. Faculty—Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., President; Hon. R. T. Merrick, Hon. Jere. M. Wilson, Judge W. A. Richardson, Martin F. Morris, L.L D., J. J. Darlington, Esq., and John W. Ross, Esq. C. W. Hoffman, L.L.D., Dean. Terms, $80 per annum. For Circulars, address S. M. Yeatman, Secretary, 416 5th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

P. H. MELL, D. D., L.L.D., Chancellor.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE DEpartment at Athens, Ga., viz: Franklin College, State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts and Law School will open Wednesday, 3d October next. Full course of instruction in Literature, Science, Engineering, Agriculture and Law.

TUITION FREE

In Franklin and State Colleges. For catalogues and information address the chancellor.

LAMAR COBB, Secretary Board of Trustees.

The Hannah More Academy for Girls, Near Baltimore. Noted for healthfulness, thorough instruction, careful training and refining influences of a Christian home. The next term will begin SEPTEMBER 19th. REV. ARTHUR J. RICH A. M. M. D. Rector, Reisterstown. Md.

St. George's Hall for Boys, Reisterstown, Baltimore county, Md., prepares for any college or business life. $300 per year. Unsurpassed in the Middle States. PROF. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Principal. Catalogues sent.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL, BALTIMORE Md. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. The twenty-first school year begins Thursday, September 20th. Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

MRS H. P. LEFEBVRE, No. 59 Franklin St.

GEORGETOWN ACADEMY

FOUNDED IN 1799.

SITUATED NEAR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. Address Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.

REFERENCES.

Gov. Alex. H. Stephens; General Sherman, General Grant, Hon. J. J. Semmes, La.; Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Tenn.; Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, Tenn.; Col. E. W. Cole, Tenn.; Hon. Sam'l Randall, Pa.; W. T. Walers, Esq., Baltimore; Ex-Gov. Brown, Tenn.; Mr John Ryan, Atlanta. oct10—d1y

BALTIMORE, MD.—MT. VERNON INstitute, 46 Mt. Vernon Place. Home Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Founded 1859. Mrs. M. J. Jones and Mrs. Maitland, assisted by able Professors. Beautifully situated, fronting Washington Monument Square. Languages practically taught. Circulars on application.

NEW WINDSOR COLLEGE.

(Chartered 1843.)

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. with Preparatory & Primary schools for girls.	COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN. with Preparatory & Business schools for Boys.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1883. Distinct Courses of Study and Government. Separate Buildings. One Management. For full information address REV. A. M. JELLY, D.D., Prest., New Windsor, Md. sa we

"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"

Corn-Mills and Millstones,

ALL SIZES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR TABLE MEAL!

Samples of Meal Sent on Application.

NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.

Chambersburg, Pa.

(Please Mention this Paper.)

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, rain, followed by partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather, variable winds, stationary or slight rise in barometer.

IT is said that the new European alliance, into which Spain has recently entered, is in favor of a general disarmament.

THE mystery of the Rose Ambler case adds another to the dark horrors of Connecticut life, which have been so numerous of late years.

THE doughty French admiral, Pierre, who made such a sensation at Tamatave, did not live long to enjoy his notoriety. His funeral took place yesterday at Marseilles.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is in favor of giving Butler a second term. He thinks Tewksbury could supply the republicans with the kind of man they want for a candidate.

THE French troops in Tonquin have had to bear the brunt of another battle with the black flags. A victory is claimed, but the French had to seek safer quarters, nevertheless.

MACON, so our special correspondent says, has placed a good bill of shoes in Atlanta. This is the kind of rivalry we like. We need shoes, and there is no place we would sooner see get the money than Macon.

BISMARCK is reported to be seriously ill, so much so as to call for grave concern as to the result. The great premier has wielded affairs with an iron hand, and his career will be recorded in history not only as an event in German history, but as a great epoch in the affairs of the world.

THE careful reader must have noticed that while Editor Dana and Editor Watterson and various other persons have declared many times that Mr. Tilden does not want the democratic nomination for president, Mr. Tilden himself has not opened his mouth on the subject. It will be well to wait until the old gentleman rises to explain the situation before coming to a conclusion. The evidence before the public is not at all conclusive.

OUR CUSTOM HOUSE.

A table has just been prepared by the commissioner of customs, showing the receipts and expenses, and the average cost of collecting one dollar of revenue, in all the customs districts of the United States during the past fiscal year. New York is at one end of the list, and Atlanta at the other; and the trouble is, our city is at the wrong end. It costs one cent and eight mills to collect a dollar in the New York custom house, and in the Atlanta custom house it costs $50.84 to collect a dollar. The average cost of collection throughout the service was two cents, nine mills and a fraction. The commissioner of customs has certainly placed us in no enviable light. Our fine port is one that does not yield any net cash for the needs of the government. It did, it is true, show up $21, but the bill for collecting this neat little sum was $1,068. If such a rate of collection had prevailed through the other custom districts, we would certainly have free trade inside of a year.

But seriously our merchants who are about to import goods should, other things being equal, patronize our own custom house. Now that the railroads are bonded, it is just as good a custom house as there is in the land. It reaches all the way to the sea, while none of the custom houses on the coast extend into the interior. Our imports are not, as some have suggested, brought up Peachtree creek; they know not even the broad and turbid waters of the Chattahoochee, but they come by the best railroad lines from the most convenient ports of entry.

There are 130 customs districts in the United States, and in 29 of them the cost of collecting one dollar was more than one dollar last year. The inglorious and unprofitable twenty-nine are Alexandria, Annapolis, Barnstable, Belfast, Cape Vincent, Castine, Dunkirk, Edgarton, Frenchman Bay, Georgetown, Great Egg Harbor, Kennebec, Little Egg Harbor, Machias, Montana, Nantucket, Natchez, Newport, Petersburg, Saco, San Diego, St. Augustine, St. Mary's, Empire City, Leche, Waldoboro, Wicasset, York, and Atlanta. This is not a list to be proud of. It is a list that Atlanta should be taken out of this year. Our merchants can do it by paying duties here on the goods they need to the extent of, say, $1,200. Twelve hundred dollars would not cover many goods under our present tariff, and there is probably not a week in the year when our jobbers do not pay much more than that sum in duties at other ports. Give the home port a chance.

MR. HENDRICKS IN IOWA.

Mr. Hendricks saw Mr. Tilden at Greystone, and went from that beautiful retreat almost as straight as a bird flies, to Iowa, where he took the stump for the democratic ticket and platform. The democratic platform of Iowa demands a gradual but persistent reduction of protective duties until the constitutional standard is reached in a strictly revenue tariff. The distinguished Indianian supported this view of the tariff question in his Iowa speeches. In his Council Bluff speeche he declared that "the purpose and object of any tax should be to raise needed revenue;" but in passing from unconstitutional taxation to constitutional taxation he recognized the wisdom of making haste slowly on account of enterprises already established. "While the national debt lasts the tariff," says Mr. Hendricks, "will probably continue to be the means of ordinary revenue, along with a tax on whisky, beer and tobacco." In the meanwhile there must be a reduction of the revenue, and a reform in every part of the system. Very little has been accomplished in the latter respect. This in brief is the position Mr. Hendricks took in Iowa after a conference with Mr. Tilden. The utterance of Mr. Hendricks in Iowa, and the tariff plank of 1876, upon which the democracy carried the country, leave no doubt as to where the New Yorker and the Indianian stand on the leading issue of the day. They both want a tariff for revenue, as the only just and constitutional method of taxation; but as we have been going wrong many years they propose to bring about a reform by gradual reductions of the tariff and a thorough readjustment of its burdens. This is tariff reform enough for the present. This will will lead us out of the wilderness of error and injustice and illegality without disturbing the industries of the country or working harm to anybody except, of course, the monopolists who control the republican party.

Mr. Hendricks did not once indulge in the nonsense embraced in the phrase, "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." When a duty is protective it is not a duty for revenue. If the duty is protective it yields no revenue at all—it is simply a duty on paper. At the very point where a tax checks importation it ceases to be a revenue tax and becomes a matter that interests the monopolists only. A tax cannot be a revenue tax and a protective tax at one time—the one stops where the other begins. A tax that keeps out a bale of woolen blankets is a protective tax. It robs the government of the proposed tax on the bale while it enables the eastern manufacturer to pocket it and as much more as he thinks he can gobble up. "A tariff for revenue with incidential protection" is therefore gibberish.

A WASTE OF 200,000 PAMPHLETS.

In another column will be found a description of a forthcoming pamphlet on the subject of the illegal and invalid bonds, which have been so declared by the state of Georgia.

An edition of 200,000 of these pamphlets will be issued and distributed throughout the state. We presume this is done for the purpose of influencing public opinion within the borders of the state. While this is a politer way of getting at the matter than by attempting to bulldoze the state from the outside, it will prove very ineffectual. The people of Georgia are thoroughly well acquainted with the facts in the issue, disposition of these bonds and the consequent refusal of the state to pay them. The events of the reconstruction period are buried deep into the memory of all the reconstructed states. It is useless to revive them with the hope of changing any action, bond or item.

The issue of the 200,000 pamphlets will prove a waste of raw material. It will benefit only the paper mills, the printers, the men who address them and the men who use them as waste paper.

THE NEW JERSEY CANVASS.

The nomination of Mr. Leon Abbett for governor by the democratic convention of New Jersey, was not accomplished without a hot struggle. The convention consisted of 610 delegates, and Mr. Abbett mustered on the second ballot 333 votes, or more than a clear majority of the convention. He is therefore the nominee of the party. There was so much feeling in the convention that it dispersed in an irregular way, and there is even some talk of a bolt. It is not probable, however, that any democrat will bolt a nomination fairly made, although the republicans may be able to get up a movement that looks at a distance like a bolt.

Mr. Abbett is one of the old guard—a lawyer of the highest rank, and a democratic leader for a generation. He wanted the nomination in 1877, when it was given to General McClellan with a whirl after his name had been sprung on the convention. Mr. Abbett has some enemies, but all recognize his capacity and his claims upon the party. He had in the race just ended the support of Senator McPherson, Governor Ludlow, and most of the other prominent democrats of the state. His opponent in the convention was Mr. Andrew Albright, of Newark, a brewer and a man of wealth, but of no experience in public affairs, and without any special qualifications for public trusts.

The republicans are endeavoring to induce Mr. T. A. Potts to run again. He is very rich, being interested in both coal mines and railroads. Governor Ludlow beat him three years ago, and there is no doubt of his defeat if he runs this year. When he ran three years ago the manufacturers and the republican candidates for congress helped him out. He will lack the latter this year.

The very warmth of the contest in the democratic convention indicates that the real election was held then and there. Mr. Abbett lives in Jersey City, where his popularity is unquestioned, and altogether there is no reason to expect a reverse in a state that has had but one republican governor in twenty years.

MITCHELL, the slugger, is a college graduate. Now that this fact has become common property, we shall expect to see a large output of sluggers from the northern colleges next season. As a variation upon the baseball and boating stupidity of the times, this output will be received with applause by the public.

JAY GOULD's beautiful letter to Wash McLean in which he acknowledges that he refused to buy Stanley Mathews, should be placed among the archives of state. It is a most impressive document. It could only have been screwed out of Mr. Gould by a distinguished statesman like McLean.

PHILADELPHIA is excellent missionary ground for an impulsive democrat like Judge Hoadly. His visit there evidently has as its basis the idea that it is better to defeat the McLean family than the republican party, and he is no doubt correct.

A Mr. English, of Indiana, recently called upon General Hancock, and was cordially received. Mr. English will be remembered by some as the man with a barrel which had no adequate bung-hole.

IT is understood that the delegation of negroes from Georgia to the colored convention at Louisville is going on for the purpose of sitting upon a jury. This is rather a roundabout method.

A NEGRO editor in New York declares that the republican party is "a thieving machine." This is a quasi-defense not only of the hen-roosts of the country, but of the public treasury.

IT should be mentioned that Editor Dana officially denies that Mr. Tilden is a candidate. It is generally suspected, however, that your Uncle Samuel has different views.

THE Philadelphia papers threaten to usurp the occupation of the Chicago journals. Editor McClure, for instance, has an editorial entitled "Why Bismarck fears France."

THE Mormon elders appear to be working the country from Castle Garden to the Florida capes. After awhile the country will have to work the Mormon elders.

THE harmony of John Kelly appears to be both wide and deep. With John by its side the democratic party has nothing to do but to promenade on to victory.

THE boys propose to throw up a sky rocket when the Georgia Mahone materializes. It will be the signal for the fun to begin.

A BOSTON paper says that "it is the legs that drown a man." This is intended to console maimed soldiers on both sides.

THE Mahone-Candler civil service reform in Virginia is working great confusion among the postmasters.

THE last survivor of Fort Pillow has taken the place of the late G. Washington's able-bodied servant.

THE proper place for the republican party is with an arctic exploring expedition.

THE greenback party is now composed of Weaver and a faded junk bottle.

POLITICAL NOTES.

HOADLY and Harmony are aliterative, but they somehow don't rhyme.—Pittsburg Dispatch, Ind.

THE uniform rise in taxable values throughout the south shows that its prosperity has a solid basis and has come to stay.

THE work of organization in Ohio will be finished this week, and then the brass bands and big guns will toot and bang.

SENATOR GARLAND, of Arkansas, who has arrived in Washington for the season, says that his state will send a solid McDonald delegation to the next presidential convention.

THERE has been so much said derogatory of West Point that it is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that the new colored cadet there is being treated like a gentleman.—Boston Globe, dem.

EX-SECRETARY KIRKWOOD's offer to take the stump for the republican ticket in Iowa, in case he should be permitted to disavow the prohibition plank in the platform, has not been accepted.

SENATOR WILLIAMS claims that all but eighteen members of the Kentucky legislature will vote for him for re-election on the first ballot, but the Lexington Press believes that he is mistaken.

THE notorious and amusing jealousy between St. Paul and Minneapolis has taken the dire shape of a war over the directories of the two cities. Each directory man swears that the other is a liar, and public opinion in the two cities is drawn up in military line.

IF Mr. John C. New goes out of office perhaps he may feel at liberty to tell how the sainted Garfield "worked" the "disciples" in Indiana, and in other ways assist Mr. Dorsey in completing the true history of the memorable presidential campaign of 1880.

THE course of the greenback party in Maine will pursue next year in the presidential contest is probably outlined by the Belfast Age, one of the organs of the party. It advises the greenbackers to abandon their organization and to merge the party in the national democracy.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON has undoubtedly been defeated for renomination in the regular democratic convention of Maryland. The election of delegates thus far shows this. More than a majority of the convention, it is claimed, is now pledged against him, so that even if all the delegates that remain to be chosen are favorable to him he will still lack enough votes to renominate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

REMEMBERING the Nutt trial, Pennsylvania cannot throw many stones at Missouri about the Frank James trial, after all.

LORD RONALD GOWER in his "Reminiscences" says that Disraeli had an impassive face and Mr. Roden Noel says that it was like a mask.

ON the continent of Europe strawberries are not often eaten with cream. M. Breteuil says that strawberries are served on the tables of the queen of England and of the king of the Belgians the year round.

THE Saturday Review thinks that the impediment to the marriage of Jews and Christians—especially in Roman Catholic countries—constitutes, so long as it remains, a sure guarantee for the separate vitality of Judaism.

THE bishop of Veszprim, in Hungary, has issued a pastoral letter in which he declares that "Jew baiting" is most unchristian, and exhorts the clergy to use all their endeavors to divert their flocks from following such a dangerous path.

THE late Dr. Moffat, the venerable missionary, became so accustomed to "roughing it" in Africa that when he returned to England he could not sleep comfortably on a soft pillow. So for his use at home he had one made of wood, and when he was visiting friends he asked them to put a block of wood or a wooden footstool at the head of his bed.

IN 1879 the university of Oxford conferred upon Turgenef the honorary degree of doctor of civil law. His head was of such abnormal size that the whole town was searched in vain for a university cap large enough for him. He had finally to content himself with his every-day black silk "stove pipe." The sight of such a hat over the doctor's gown had never before been seen in Oxford, and to Oxonians accustomed to the regulation dress the effect was most ludicrous.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

THE public schools of Texas appear to open auspiciously.

THE Rugby colony, in Tennessee, has a perfect building boom.

KENTUCKY conference M. E. church, south, met in Cynthia September 12.

POLK county, Fla., will gather 5,000,000 oranges from 10,000 trees this season.

PICKETT county, Tennessee, wants an immigration bureau and real estate agency.

THERE are more Baptist churches in East Tennessee than postoffices or grist mills.

THE Tennessee conference of the M. E. church, south, meets at Shelbyville, October 17.

THE demand for building lots in Knoxville, Tennessee, was never so great as at present.

MRS. MORELAND is the oldest person in Washington county, Tennessee. Her age is ninety-six.

BEDFORD college, Tennessee, opened with more pupils on its rolls than in its thirteen year's history.

A SOMERSET, Ky., merchant advertises for twelve car loads of dried apples, and offers $1.50 per bushel.

THERE is a child in Jesamine county, Ky., only five weeks old, that has already cut two large front teeth.

THE Lexington, Ky., Press says that Barnum took away $20,000, and the people who patronized the town and show left $80,000 in the city.

MRS. MATILDA FIELD, the youngest daughter of the celebrated David Crockett, lives in Gibson county, Tennessee, and is sixty-two years of age.

A cow in Simpson county, Ky., seven years old is the mother of eight living calves. She had twins three times, and the other two one at a time.

DURING the past year over a third of a million of dollars was received at the United States land office at Gainesville, Fla., and nearly a half a million acres of land were disposed of. There were also 1,655 homestead entries, and the number of cash entries was 2,181.

Longstreet in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

General James Longstreet, of confederate fame, and at present United States marshal of Georgia, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday on his way to attend the fair at Woodstock, Ill. The veteran, though well advanced in years, still carries himself erect and shows the marks of his West Point training. Both his hair and beard are almost snow-white, but he retains full use of all his faculties, except hearing, which is somewhat affected.

A reporter of the Tribune called upon him at his room and was pleasantly received. The first subject broached was the recent conference in Washington between himself, General Mahone, and Chalmers, and speaking of it he said that their meeting at the capital had bad a political construction put upon it. The fact was that he had gone on for no such purpose, but meeting General Mahone there they had gone to his room to talk about old times and old memories. Later Chalmers had also dropped in and casually the subject of politics had come up, but there was no general conference that he knew of, nor had any special understanding come of it. General Mahone felt very confident of carrying Virginia this year by an increased majority, and of wheeling her into line next year against the democratic party and there was little doubt but that he was correct in his calculations. Speaking further of southern politics, General Longstreet said that there was little hope of breaking the solidity of the south next year. He thought, with the exception of Virginia, that they would hold together and vote the democratic ticket, but it would be about the last time. There was not time enough to effect a break, though with proper management North Carolina could be carried for the republican ticket. But independent movements were springing up, and they would grow as they had in Virginia. The tariff question might yet be the means of rescuing some of the southern states from democratic rule, for the manufacturing interests in that section were rapidly growing in importance, and the free trade talk did not meet with as much favor as formerly.

In reference to the recent apportionment of congressional districts by the Georgia legislature by which, on the basis of the negro vote, several districts would be republican, the general said that this was true, but the democrats expressed no fears of their ability to carry all the districts. This they expect to do by controlling a portion of the colored vote. They had been able to do this in the past, but it had cost them some money. The better element of the colored population all over the south, who were working hard and prospering, took very little interest in politics, and when they voted it was the republican ticket. There was, however, a class of negro politicians who were there to make what they could, and they were extensively utilized by the democrats.

General Longstreet further said that the administration of President Arthur had been wise and fair, and had given great satisfaction in the south to both parties. He did not see how the republican party could help giving him the nomination next year, and if nominated he would certainly be elected. He thought it was not only for the interest of the country, but for the interest of the south that the republican party should remain in power. "I stopped fighting," he continued, "at Appomattox courthouse, while my comrades, defeated in war, transferred the conflict from the arena of battle to the arena of politics, with the result that they have antagonized the party having possession of the national government for years without gaining a thing for their section and its people. I believed that it was the true policy of the south to accept reconstruction and go in and control their own state governments by acting in harmony with the republican party, instead of being controlled by carpetbaggers and negroes, which resulted from their alliance with democracy. The northern republicans would naturally preferred an alliance with the defeated south to any other, and had such a course prevailed the south, by being the balance of power, would have regained her old position in the councils of the nation. Look at Virginia to-day. The Mahone movement has given Virginia all the prestige and power that she has had since the war, and the old state is rapidly recovering her old place in the republic."

The general left in the evening for Woodstock. He seemed much surprised to hear that an address would be expected from him and had none prepared, but said that he would be happy to say something if anything from him was desired.

THE GOVERNOR'S GUESTS.

Arrival of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson—How Sunday Was Spent.

From the Boston Herald.

Mrs. Jackson, the widow of the famous confederate general, arrived in Boston from New York at 6:10 o'clock Saturday evening. The lady and her daughter are the guests of Governor Butler, and were met at the depot by Adjutant General Dalton of his excellency's staff. The ladies were escorted to the Revere house, where they are now entertained. Yesterday morning at breakfast table the governor presided over quite a family party. On his left sat Governor Jarvis and wife and Lord Coleridge. On the right were Mrs Jackson, Mr. McGehee, Lieutenant J. McClellan and Miss Julia Jackson, while at the foot of the table was Mr. J. D. Johnson. The lord chief justice had proposed attending worship at St. Paul's church in the morning, but did not carry out his intention. Hon. G. Coleridge spent the day with Mr. Sydney Bartlett. The rest of the party attended the New Old South church in the morning. Afterward the gentlemen, including Governor Butler and Lord Coleridge, on invitation of Judge Devens, partook of lunch at the Union club, about 20 other gentlemen being invited to meet them. In the course of the day the party visited the art museum. At four o'clock the lord chief justice went out with Dr. Bowditch, an old personal friend, with whom he dined and spent the evening, and the ladies of the party, escorted by Mr. Johnson, had a pleasant drive to Brookline, Chestnut Hill and around the college buildings at Harvard. This morning at ten o'clock Governor Butler will accompany the lord chief justice and his other guests to the Institute fair, and, in the afternoon, should the weather be favorable, the governor proposes to take his visitors for a cruise in the harbor on the America, returning in time for dinner in the evening.

Storm Sounds in a Telephone.

From Engineering.

A correspondent of L' Engenieu Conseil, signing himself with the initials "E. B.," occupied himself during the violent thunderstorm which occurred at Brussels on June 20 in listening to the storm sounds in the telephone wire. It was, of course, furnished with a good lightning conductor, and, under such circumstances, he is convinced that the experiment was not attended with danger. During the height of the storm there was a continuous noise, which could only be compared to that of frying. From time to time it would grow louder; sometimes there would be a little popping sound, like a bubble bursting; sometimes the series of crackling noises which follow the fall of a drop of grease on a red-hot iron plate. This last noise came abruptly and loud with each flash of lightning and seemed to precede it. The observer was satisfied that his ear was surprised by the sound before his eye was surprised by the flash. The same noises were often produced when there was no accompanying flash, but then they were less loud. Their force seemed to have no connection with the peals of thunder.

On the 600 lines of telephone wire which focus at Brussels, not one apparatus was damaged by the storm, its effects being altogether expended upon the lightning conductors and storm warning apparatus. This security may encourage other observers to follow the example of "E. B.," who considers that in this manner it is possible to obtain valuable contributions to the study of atmospheric electricity. He is of the opinion that the constant noise heard in the wires proves the existence in them of a current of atmospheric electricity flowing into the earth, and that a network of telephonic lines overspreading a town would be its best possible protection against lightning.

The Lesson of the Kimball.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The burning of the Kimball house in Atlanta, Georgia, has attracted not a little attention throughout the country. The utter ruin of a structure of an original cost of some $800,000, together with an immense incidental loss of property, cannot but be a most serious injury to any community. But it strikingly illustrates the indomitable energy, enterprise and pluck of Atlanta's citizens that within so short a time the public is assured that this great loss is straightway to be repaired, and upon the ruins of the old Kimball house there is to be constructed at once a hotel even more splendid and complete in its appointments than the former magnificent building. We can congratulate the people of Georgia generally upon this unmistakable evidence of the thrift and prosperity of her capital's citizens. They are certainly justifiable in pointing with commendable pride to the rapid and substantial growth of the city, which, from the widespread conflagration of Sherman's army, has sprung, almost miraculously, into a thriving community of sixty thousand souls. Atlanta, the railroad pivotal point of the south, with her immense and rapidly increasing manufacturing interests of almost every description, her advantageous location as a wholesale city, a thorough-going, wide-awake newspaper, and the practical business enterprise and energy of her citizens generally, is destined to be in the near future the greatest city of the entire south.

Mormon Creed Condensed.

From the Boston Herald.

The Mormons, said a lecturer in Chicago, held to the Scriptures with us, but added the revelations of Smith. They held to the plurality of gods, claiming there was one Supreme Being and a number of lesser beings. They believed that God or Jehovah had a human form, and that man was fashioned after him; and that man, prior to his existence, was a spirit in another world. He was placed here to make him better for the world to come. The fall of man was not considered an unfortunate circumstance, but rather as the means of developing man and carrying him to a higher state. Their idea of redemption was analogous to the Christian belief. Children were guiltless up to the ages of 8 years, and were then baptized and held accountable. They believed in the manifestation of the Holy Ghost, and the Lord's supper was observed, but water was used in the place of wine. The whole government of Utah was divided into 23 stakes—a phrase adopted from their Bible—which were in turn subdivided into councils. He alluded to polygamy as one of the latter revelations and not one of the paramount beliefs of the denomination. A brief reference was made to the doctrine of blood atonement and the duties of the avenging angels, and also to the Mormon belief that the new Jerusalem would be located in Jackson county, Mo., where a temple had been erected.

He Carried the Last Confederate Flag.

From the Arkansas Traveller.

"Talk about my war record," said an Arkansas orator at a political meeting. "My war record is a part of the state's history. Why, gentleman, I carried the last confederate flag through this town."

"Yes," replied a bystander, "for I was here at the time."

"Thank you for your fortunate recollection," gratefully exclaimed the orator. "It is pleasant to know that there still live some men who move aside envy and testify to the courage of their fellow beings. As I say, gentlemen, my war record is a part of the state's history, for the gentlemen here will tell you that I carried the last confederate flag through this town."

"That's fact," said the man who had witnessed the performance. "He carried the last confederate flag through this town, and he carried it so blamed fast you couldn't have told whether it was a union jack or a smallpox warning."

THE BOGUS BONDS.

The Holders of Them Entering Into the Literary Bureau Business.

Of late there has been a great deal of desultory literature expended in the press upon the subject of the once and for all repudiated bonds of the state of Georgia. It is a peculiar fact that these periodical agitations arise always as pursuivants to a stated interview with "Ex-Chief Justice Lochrane, of Georgia," in the New York Herald. Just now the state press is tailing-out, to use a mining phrase, on the subject of the intervention of Germany to secure the rights of the German bondholders by an appeal to the responsibility of the United States government as sponsor for the provisional government of Georgia at the time the bonds in question were issued. The contingencies of such an agitation are so remote, however, as to make the discussion but short-lived.

THE SHREWD MANIPULATORS

of the movements to secure some recognition of these bogus obligations see that fact but too plainly and have evidently changed front in the face of the awful rebuke which was preparing for their reception.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION was placed in possession of the advance proof sheets of one of the most carefully prepared and remarkable works ever printed for the enlightenment of the people of Georgia. It is a pamphlet printed in nonpareil type and gauged for thirty-six solid pages, with additional blank sheets for perhaps as many more pages when the matter is complete for publication. It is electrotyped in the highest style of the art and upon the face of the cover of the proof-sheets is a printed label which reads as follows:

PROOF SHEETS

FOR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

Electrotyped.

We are apprised that this pamphlet has been compiled by a skillful writer under legal direction and is intended to present in its best ultimate form what it states in its caption, viz:

"THE BONDHOLDERS' SIDE OF THE QUESTION."

The pamphlet opens with a very plausibe abnegation of the necessity for further arguing the bond question in the face of the opinions of such "learned legal gentlemen" as "ex-Governor Brown, ex Chief Justice Lochrane, ex-Governor Jenkins and others." In the manner of petitio principii the author moralyzes and argues upon the manifest justice of the claim of the bondholders to have a legal adjudication of their rights. He collates from the columns of the press and the rulings of the courts a series of opinions which he assumes are germain to the issues upon which the repudiated bonds question turn.

It is noticeable, however, that the learned author of the pamphlet ignores the view that the legislative act creating the obligation, so-called, was annulled by a sovereign verdict at the polls, with full notice to the affected parties.

THE WALL STREET BUGABOO

is introduced into the pamphlet with great ceremony and presented as an object to be feared and placated. It is said that our credit is discounted, our industries weakened and our resources avoided by capitalists because of the "stigma of repudiation" which stains our escutcheon. But with Georgia bonds quoted all the way from 105 to 125 in the open markets of Atlanta and New York the people of the state may well afford to look with complacency upon the alleged Wall street scare-crow.

The talented author then endeavors to arouse sympathy for

THE THIMBLE-RIGGED PHILANTHROPIST

who sought to aid the usurpers in giving us some model republican government under the reconstruction rules. The list of victims who were hoist by their own petards is a long one. As a sample of the style in which they are paraded we cite:

"SEVENTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTE.—Holder of one hundred quarterly gold bonds of the state of Georgia, of one thousand dollars each. Bought in open market, New York, for investment, at 97½ cents."

There is a list of sixty three individuals, banks and firms, who are holders, in New York, of various amounts of these bonds, from $5,000 to $100,000 respectively.

After this pathetic list follow a number of documents which we cannot summarize, but which are indexed as follows:

1. Stephens (Gov. A. H.) on claims, from the Congressional Record, April 23d, 1882.
2. Editorial from New York Times, September 24, 1877.
3. Statement of counsel in letter to N. Y. Evening Post.
4. Editorial in N. Y. Tribune, September 20, 1877.
5. Editorial from N. Y. Times, March 31, 1877.
6. Letter of ex-Governor Jos. E. Brown in reply to thirty-five senators and representatives of the state of Georgia, dated Feb. 12, 1873.
7. Letter of Judge Lochrane to Hon. T. M. Norwood, Aug. 7, 1877.
8. "Right of Petition," by Robert A. Crawford.
9. Opinion of Ex-Attorney General Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, before the convention of 1877.
10. Statement of Hon. James Emmott, of New York.
11. Blank pages for speech of Ex-Governor Jenkins in the convention of 1877.
12. Blank pages for opinion of Ex-Attorney-General Evarts, of New York.
13. Blank pages for opinion of Abbott Brothers, railway lawyers, of New York.
14. Blank pages for opinion of Hiram B. Crosby, bank and railway counsellor, of New York.
15. Blank pages for resolutions of the New York stock and bond exchange on Georgia securities.
16. Letter of Hon. Roger Shagrene to the New York Times.
17. Editorial from New York Herald of December, 1880.
18. "Why New York Savings Banks Cannot Legally Invest in Georgia Securities," from the New York Times.

THE OBJECT OF THE PAMPHLET.

From all we can gather the persons who are engineering the bond-boom are preparing these 200,000 copies of this pamphlet for free distribution throughout every county in the state of Georgia during the coming year. They evidently hope to secure readers among the voters of the state and to affect public opinion to such an extent as to create a pressure in favor of a legal investigation of the liability of the state upon these bonds. How futile such hope really is each and every intelligent Georgian may be safely left to judge. We only expose the scheme; the people themselves will know how effectually to dispose of it.

ALL AGAINST HIM.

A Man Found Trying to Enter the Rear of the Dollar Store.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Officers Steerman and Thompson, who were on duty on Peachtree street, imprisoned a young white man who gave his name as Jackman. The man was arrested under very suspicious circumstances and the word suspicion was written on the city prison register opposite his name. The officers were on their first round of inspection, having just gone on duty and were passing the dollar store on Peachtree street. Their attention was attracted by a noise apparently in the rear of the store and thinking that a burglar was working the place they began an investigation. On Wall street, near Kattenhorn & Vigneaux's restaurant, there is a small alley which runs behind the dollar store. Entering this alley the officers found the man, who became their prisoner, standing near the rear door to the Dollar store while Mr. Harper, the proprietor, was standing in the door pointing a pistol at the man's head. In explanation of the situation, Mr. Harper said that he was awakened by a noise in the rear of his store, and upon suddenly opening the door found the man in the alley way near his door, and that he believed he was trying to burglarize his store. When searched at the city prison a bundle of papers were found in Jackman's pocket. Among the papers were a Cincinnati pawn ticket and several letters. Jackman could give no satisfactory account of his occupancy of the alley and was locked up. After having spent several hours in the city prison Jackman was released as a case against him could not be established. Jackman is a foreigner and claims to be the son of a wealthy man. His experience of Thursday might well not form a pleasant recollection.

The Boyd Case.

The Boyd trial in Nashville still continues. It is not known when it will end. The testimony is quite voluminous and dull.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

A TALE OF THE DEATH THROES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Mysterious Cruise of a Blockade Runner—A Romance With Millions in it—The Immense Cotton Trade During the War—The Sufferings of the Soldiers in the Field.

From the Boston Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12.—A Sunday paper publishes the following: It is probable that some steps will be taken soon by the government to investigate a new matter which is of great interest, and of which much has been said and written, viz: the amount of property there is yet in existence that belonged to the confederate government at its collapse. The full truth has not yet been told, but such an investigation as could be made would astonish the country with the magnitude of its discoveries. Some years ago the treasury department entered into a contract with a gentleman who professed to know a good deal about this matter, agreeing to give him one-half of all he could discover. Though he has had ample time to do so, I have never heard that he has made any report of property discovered, although there are large quantities he might have found if he had been possessed of the proper information. I believe that in England and on the continent there are many millions of dollars' worth, and the correct estimate of the value of all that could be obtained, with the proper knowledge and diligence, would reach between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. This may seem like a very large sum, but, when it is remembered that both in England and on the continent there were vast depots of supplies and a good deal of money, both generally concealed under the names of local firms and banks, the amount will not seem to be overstated. The property was generally in ships, of which there were eight or ten of the best built then afloat; arms and munitions of war, money on deposit and cotton belonging to the confederate government. It would perhaps be difficult to track the last named species of property, but a person who had the necessary information, which is still in existence, would have no great degree of trouble in finding

WHERE THE COTTON WENT TO,

and getting a good deal of its value back. It is amazing to me that the treasury department has acted with so little intelligence in this matter, and considering how it has acted, it is not at all surprising that none of the property has ever been found. In 1881, while Mr. Blaine was secretary of state, an American who knows England and the continent very well, by accident discovered a deposit of what he believes to be nearly $1,000,000 in an English bank. On his return he communicated to the state department this information, with a suggestion as to the manner of reclaiming it. But just then there was a change in the administration, and Mr. Arthur reconstructed the cabinet, and Mr. Blaine went out of office and the state department became to difficult to be seen, and, besides, it was incubating a thing it called a policy. So the American said no more about it, and his information has never been utilized. Apropos of the lost confederate funds, let me tell you a little story which, in addition to its interesting character, is strictly true. In December, 1864, a very swift and light blockade runner was captured off Wilmington, North Carolina. It had been built for the purpose of running drugs and medicines into the confederacy, and had made a great many successful trips, when, by a concatenation of circumstances and accidents, one foggy morning in December, she found herself a long way outside of her intended course, and within 300 yards of two United States cruisers, who immediately captured her without a struggle or any injury to the beautiful prize. One of the officers who was present at her capture told me that he had never seen in any shape such a combination of grace and swiftness.

SHE WAS CONDEMNED

and sold in New York on or about the 10th day of February, 1865. Four men became her owners, three of whom are dead and one is living. They had her machinery very carefully overhauled, everything put in thoroughly good condition, and selected a captain, who was known to them all, not only as a thorough seaman, but as a man who could and would keep a still tongue. He was directed to coal up, proceed to Halifax and there await orders. When he received a dispatch, he said, it meant that he was to start for Liverpool and go as fast as steam and wind could take him, and it was estimated that he would make the run in about 5¼ days. He was given sealed orders and told that he would be instructed by telegraph when to open them. He sailed for Halifax February 14, 1865. The confederacy was then in its death throes. Hood's army had been driven out of Tennessee, with great loss of life. Its destitution was fearful. Men were starving and dying for want of food and clothing. Generals of brigades were half clad and wearing shoes and boots taken from dead union soldiers' feet. How they lived through it all is only known to them and God. It was a time that men who have lived through it can never forget. Their comrades' faces were gaunt and haggard with privation, and men had in their eyes the look of those whom hunger had almost made mad. The few horses left were like skeletons. Yet how these men fought, Franklin and Duck River will bear witness. There was no word of surrender amid all this starvation and death. They preferred to fight, for in the tents of their enemies they found food and clothing, warmth and the breath of life; and they attacked whenever they could with the courage of trained soldiers and the fearlessness of madmen. Never was there seen such magnificent contempt for death. Lee's army was in almost a destitute condition, and any day might be its last. Time went on. February passed away, and then March, and the waiting captain got no word. He

KEPT HIS FIRES BANKED

and his men on board. April came, and at 4:30 o'clock on its 10th day Captain Blatch received a telegram containg these words: "Go and execute the orders given you in writing, sealed. Open them one day before your arrival in Liverpool." At 7 o'clock p. m. he left the harbor of Halifax, and, in three days and 10 hours, he landed at Liverpool. When he arrived in sight of Fastnet light, which is the first light seen on the Irish coast, he opened his orders. They directed him to deliver to the addresses on each, two packets of papers, and then to report to a well-known firm of ship brokers for further orders. Meantime to talk with nobody. He obeyed them strictly. The end of the confederacy had come, and two great London and Liverpool houses sold short $5,000,000 of confederate bonds. At that time there was in Liverpool, Manchester and London 9,000 bales of cotton belonging to the confederate government. Ten days thereafter the mail steamer brought the news of the final collapse of the confederate government, the surrender of Lee's army and the flight of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. Confederate bonds fell from 40 cents on $1 to nothing. The American minister, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, immediately directed the American consuls at Liverpool, Manchester and London to seize all the cotton belonging to the confederate government in these cities. But, when the order was attempted to be executed, not a bale could be found. Three million six hundred thousand dollars' worth of cotton had disappeared in a single night, and from that day until this it has never been heard of. Four men who owned a very swift ship which sailed from Halifax on the evening of April 10, 1865, could tell where it went if they were alive and disposed to—but they are all dead but one. He is an old man, who is very rich, and lives in a great northern city; and among the four men were two northern men of national reputation for wealth and devotion to the union, and two southern men, one holding a very high confidential position at the confederate capital, and the other a leading European agent of the confederate government.

Charged With Embezzlement.

RUTLAND, Vt., September 14.—The grand jury returned indictments against ex-Treasurer Haven, of the Rutland railroad company, charging him with embezzlement of money and over-issue of stock. His bail was fixed at $9,000.

The President.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The president left the city to night for New York. It is not known how long he will be absent.

MAKING LOVE IN THE CHOIR.

She sat on the steps of the organ loft
Just after the second hymn;
And through nave and choir to the cool gray spire
The sound rose faint and dim,
As they settled themselves in the church below
For the sermon that followed next,
And I seated myself at the alto's side
As the parson took his text.

I marked the tender flush of her cheek,
And the gleam of her golden hair,
The snowy kerchief 'round her neck,
And her throat all white and bare;
A throat so white that indeed it might
An anchorite entice;
And I faintly heard the parson's word
As he preached of Paradise.

My arm stole gently around her waist
Until her fingers met;
And a flittering blush made the tender flush
Of her cheek grow deeper yet.
Snowy and fair the hand beneath,
And brown the palm above,
And the brown closed softly over the white
As the parson spoke of love.

Ah, who is wise, when deep blue eyes
Meet his and look coyly down?
Who would but drink, nor care to think
Of envy's jealous frown?
'Twas but to bend till I felt her breath
Grow warm on my cheek, and then
My lips just softly touched her own
As the parson said Amen.

tf.
E-S; rate
MUST r nine 175. tf
ECOND- in gro- lm
RNISHED Guitar and tf

THE RAILROADS.

CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Meeting of the Old Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Company—Removing Three Directors Who Wouldn't Resign—Dublin and Alice Railroad—General Notes.

THE September number of the Atlanta Railway and Steamship Guide, published by R. D. Mann & Co., is out. It is full of valuable information and matters of interest to the public generally.

The Southern Pacific.

CONCORD, N. H., September 14.—The senate, under suspension of the rules, to-day passed a bill to incorporate the Southern Pacific company, which proposes to consolidate a number of large railroad and steamboat lines connecting Texas and the south.

The Augusta and Sandersville.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 14.—The corporators of the Augusta and Sandersville railroad meet here to-morrow. They say they will obtain $150,000 outside of Augusta and the same amount in the city, which will fully complete the road without the necessity of issuing bonds.

Needs a New Depot.

From the Montezuma Recorder.

One of the great necessities of Marshallville, is a new depot building, and the Central railroad ought to supply the want. The present shanty, which is not as good as the depot at Everett's station or Winchester, is inadequate to the shipping business of that town. Andersonville which is a much smaller town has a new depot building. The amount of patronage which the people of Marshallville and the surrounding country gives to the road entitles them to greater accommodations.

Dublin and Alice Railroad.

From the Dublin Gazette.

Last week the Gazette published a notice by Messrs. Perkins Bros., of Atlanta of application for a railroad charter, the road to run from Alice, a station four miles below Cochran, on the E. T. V. & G. railroad to Dublin. As will appear by this charter applicants for charter have taken up one thousand shares at one hundred dollas each, making it the aggregate $100 000. This makes a pretty good showing The surface of the country from this place to Alice is extremely level, there being no hills of any magnitude, thereby requiring but little grading for the bed for the road. The country is entirely pine and wiregrass and what little grading would be necessary could be easily done and without the necessity of blasting. Therefore taking these points in consideration, the road will not cost but very little, if any, more than six thousand dollars per mile. Hence we see that $150,000 will build and equip the road. Messrs. Perkins have already subscribed one third of the amount, and it appears to us that the remainder must come from somewhere. It cannot be, that $50 000 would furnish Dublin with railroad transportation and that amount not raised. Messrs. Perkins have at their command, we are reliably informed, an unlimited supply of money and the probability of a railroad to Dublin is no wild fancy or vain delusion.

The Louisville and Nashville and Central Railroad of Georgia.

NEW YORK, September 12—The differences that have arisen between Jay Gould and the men who control the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad system have given rise to negotiations which, it is thought, will soon put Mr. Gould in control of the Louisville and Nashville road and the Central railroad of Georgia. The last named road is said to be in the hands of persons who are also interested in the Louisville and Nashville. It is well known that Mr. Gould was disappointed by the failure of the negotiations to connect the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia with his Southwestern system. His determination to make some connection that would give his Southwestern system an outlet to the seaboard was apparently not abandoned in consequence of his failure to do business with the Seney-Thomas Brice party. During the last few days an understanding has been reached whereby Mr. Gould and his staunch friend, Russell Sage, are to be elected directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company. The election of President Baldwin, of the Louisville and Nashville a director of the Western Union to-day shows the close friendly relations existing between him and the man who controls the telegraph company. The Central system of Georgia is the only rival of the Richmond and Danville railroad system. If Mr Gould should succeed in obtaining possession of this system it will give him a seaboard outlet for his great southwestern system. Colonel William G. Raoul, president of the Central railroad of Georgia, has been in this city to within a very few days, and it is said that he had various consultations with Mr. Gould.

Wouldn't Die or Resign.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In response to a call made by the old board of directors of the Richmond and Danville railroad company a meeting of their stockholders was held in the company's office here, yesterday, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. There were about twenty-five persons present. It was well known that the gentlemen who some weeks ago purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the company would oppose any increase of the capital, and that they had given notice of this to all stockholders by printed circular; also, of their purpose to ask for a reorganization of the board.

Colonel John McAnerney, who was during the war a resident of Richmond, and well known as the commandant of a local defense battalion, now a citizen of New York, where he is engaged in the railway supply business; Mr. W. P. Clyde, the large steamship owner, and Mr. George S. Scott, of the Scott-Seney syndicate, were present, with President A. S. Buford, to act for the new owners of the road. Colonel McAnerney was elected chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Fred R. Scott and Thomas D. Neale, a committee appointed for that purpose, examined and reported that there were 29,636 shares represented in person or by proxy, and that that was more than a quorum.

The first action was the adoption of a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of this meeting, it is not expedient that any further issue of the capital stock of the company be made.

Upon the present owners acquiring control of the road several of the directors not in sympathy with them promptly tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Three others, however declined to resign. These were John M. Rutherfoord, of Myers & Rutherfoord, bankers and brokers; M. B. Brown, (a native of Virginia, and of the family known as "Spanish Brown,") a capitalist of considerable wealth; and R. B. Gould, an Englishman, and not a kinsman of the great Gould, all living or doing business in New York.

To get rid of these three Mr. George S. Scott offered the following;

Resolved, That M. Bayard Brown, John A. Rutherford, and R. Barrian Gould be, and they are hereby, removed from their positions as directors in this company; and that H. C. Fahnestock, Samuel Thomas, and John McAnerney are hereby elected as directors in their places; and H. C. Fahnestock to fill the place of Mr. Bayard Brown, Samuel Thomas to fill the place of John A. Rutherford, and John McAnerney to fill the place of R. Barrian Gould.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. George H. Foster, of New York, who was regarded as a friend and representative of Mr. Rutherford, offered the following:

Whereas, The stockholders understand that a report has been made by a committee appointed by the board of directors of this company by which it appears that large losses have arisen to this company from Wall street operators; therefore

Resolved, That the directors be requested to report to this meeting why action was not commenced as recommended by said committee to recover from William P. Clyde, T. M. Logan and Joseph Bryan so much of the $987,550 86 mentioned in said report as was lost to this company by their action; and that this meeting instruct the directors to bring such suit for the benefit of the stockholders without further delay.

How Danville and Terminal stocks got above 260; how on a sudden they fell; how, then, there came a dark day for Richmond, and holders were put to misery and great losses, is fresh in the minds of our people.

Following instantly upon that panic Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Bryan went to New York and endeavored to stop the flood which seemed to be sweeping the company on to destruction. As a friend of theirs yesterday remarked: "They had either to bail the ship or see her sink." Operating under the charter of the Terminal company, and by summing available resources of that company, and by advances of their personal means or credit, they put a check to the sinking business.

Stock had gotten down pretty low, it is true, but in the opinion of many it would have gone lower but for the boldness and activity of these gentlemen, stockholders and directors.

A gentleman who was present at the meeting yesterday stated that after the visit of Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Bryan to New York, and in view of their fair success in stopping the raiding on the stock, Mr. Rutherfoord congratulated them, saying: "You have done well; but it is a pity you didn't go farther." For this reason the gentlemen mentioned expressed surprise that at this day complaint should have come from that quarter.

It has long been said that the venture cost about [illegible]000,000 ($ 00 000 is nearer correct), and but for [illegible]t expenditure—made, supposably, in purchasing [illegible]k to keep the market from utterly breaking up [illegible]e Danville and Terminal companies might have [illegible] thrown into receivers' hands.

[illegible]t is the money Mr. Foster was inquiring [illegible]

[illegible] other and hostile view of it was that the expenditure was not so much made in the company's interest as in the interest of large stockholders.

Mr. G. S. Scott said that he would like for Mr. Foster to explain how the stockholders had lost.

Mr. Foster answered that if an earthquake came and swallowed up 100 miles of the road the stockholder's holdings would decrease with the value of the property they represented. So with every impairment of their property interests.

Colonel McAnerney resigned the chair to Colonel Buford and took the floor in opposition to the resolution, which, with profound respect for Mr. Foster, he called "claptrap," and which in his judgment, was gotten up for the benefit of the newspapers. There were gentlemen with him in the new ownership who were also in the old ownership, and Mr. Foster might feel assured that if Messrs Clyde, Bryan and Logan owed them anything they would have it of them. But he thought this move did not look well coming from those who to relieve themselves had by their scheme of increasing the capital stock almost subjected themselves "to criminal prosecution," so nefarious did Colonel McAnerney regard the proposition.

He also spoke of these gentlemen (probably alluding to the three directors who would not resign) failing to use their own personal efforts and credit to sustain the company and of their waiting for Mr Clyde to come back from Fortress Monroe to raise money needed instead of their going to their own bankers for it. He asserted that very few of them knew what sacrifices Mr. Clyde had made for this company, but he hoped, even under this provocation, he would remain silent in his seat.

The colonel spoke warmly—perhaps too warmly, he said—but he was very indignant.

The resolution was defeated.

A STRANGER IN THEIR MIDST.

There was silence in the room for a few minutes. The chairman asked if there was any more business before the meeting. A stranger rose and said that he begged to offer a resolution. The whisper went round "Who is he? What's his name?" Nobody seemed to know. The stranger immediately began to read his paper. It proposed the appointment of a committee of seven, to be composed of stockholders none of whose stock is pledged to any pool or stock speculation, to inquire—

1. The amount of the actual earnings of this company and of each company controlled by it during each month from January 1, 1880, to the present time.

2. The amount and nature (in detail) of all expenses and charges of every nature of this company and of each company controlled by it during each month within the same period.

3 From what sources have the dividends which have been paid upon the stock of this company within the same period been obtained, and to what extent have such dividends been paid from the actual net earnings of the company.

4. Whether upon the book of this company, or of any company under its control, disbursements properly chargeable to the expense account have been charged to construction accounts, and if so, in what instances and to what amount, specifying each item; also whether the system of keeping the books of this company is such as to show the true condition of its affairs, etc, etc.

5. Whether the franchises of the company or any of its securities have been used or diverted from the interests of the company to the benefit or interest of other persons.

6. What speculations have been entered into for the account of the company, or with its property, or security, or credit, and the results and figures of each such speculation.

This is the substance of the long paper.

In another section it was provided that the directors should afford the committee access to books and papers, and that they may report at the expense of the company, and the company shall pay the expenses of the investigation; and the committee shall send a copy of the report to every stockholder.

WHO ARE YOU?

Before the stranger had gotten half way through Mr. Scott rose rather excitedly and protested against further reading, as the paper went far beyond the range of the company's powers and duties in one direction and was restrictive in the other. The stranger calmly waited to hear Mr. Scott through. After that the chair said, "May I ask whom you represent?" The stranger answered, "I am a stockholder of record; James S. Bearns is my name."

Mr. Foster said that he looked upon the resolution as entirely proper, and (as to pledged stock) "it is the law, Mr. Scott, in the state you and I come from. He only wants to bring the New York law down to Virginia."

Mr. Bearns having been permitted to read his resolution through, Colonel Buford calmly pointed out the objections to the resolution.

The chair (Colonel McAnerney): "I shall decide that the resolution is not in order; it is business not pertinent to a meeting of the stockholders of the Danville company, and it proposes to investigate companies and matters over which we have no control."

Mr. Foster appealed from the decision of the chair, and expressed a willingness, as Colonel Buford or some one had suggested, to have the resolution referred to the board of directors. He declared that stockholders in New York wished to know what the real value of this property is.

Mr. Clyde hoped that the chair would review his ruling and allow the resolution to go to the board, and that was done, everybody so agreeing.

The following is the complete board: Colonel H. S. Buford president and director; C. S. Brice, vice-president and director; W. P. Clyde, George S. Scott, George F. Baker, George I. Seney, F. C. Fahnestock, General Samuel Thomas, Colonel John McAnerney—all now of New York except Colonel Buford. Mr. Clyde and Colonel Buford were on the old board. Colonel McAnerney was heretofore interested in the company, but not as a director.

After the meeting was over Mr, Foster was asked by a newspaper reporter whether the question about the Wall street operations were to be carried into the courts. His reply was a laugh and "I am not a prophet."

A meeting of the West Point terminal people was held after the adjournment of the Danville company. It was private, and the secretary said that there was nothing for publication; but it was understood outside that the board of directors had been, or would be, put in full accord with the new ownership of the Danville company.

The Express Convention.

From the Chattanooga Times.

The division superintendents of the Southern express company met in this city, at the Read house, yesterday. The following were present: T. D. Gillepsie, South Carolina; W. H. Clayton, Atlanta; T. J. Jack, Savannah; F. R. Osborne, New Orleans; H. Dempsey, Augusta; H. C. Fisher, Memphis. Mr. L. Loop, of Memphis, and Mr. John A. Clarke, of Augusta, general auditors, were also present. No change in freight tariffs were considered and none are contemplated. A change in the money tariff was discussed and it is quite likely that a reduction will be made in the next two or three months. The reduction in the postal money tariffs has brought this about. The reports of the superintendents show that the business of the company is very satisfactory and is constantly improving. One of the chief questions discussed was the subject of fruit shipments from the south. A Times reporter interviewed several of the superintendents and they state that this business is now commanding their attention more than any other branch of trade. The enormous increase of the fruit business in the south in the past few years makes the shipments an important item, and they are making every effort to furnish every possible convenience to accommodate it. Mr. Fisher, one of the leading officials of the company, who is himself a practical fruit man, stated that the company will do all in its power to promote the fruit interest and make it profitable to the growers. They propose to keep pace with the increase of the business and there shall be no lack of facilities for handling it. They look to Chattanooga as the coming fruit center of the south. For years past Gadsden, Tennessee, has enjoyed the distinction of being the leading fruit market in this state, but this year the shipments from Chattanooga will, if anything exceed that from Gadsden, and Mr. Fisher states from all indications Chattanooga will ship more fruit and vegetables next year than any point reached by their line. They regard Chattanooga as the most favored locality for the culture of fruit and will see to it that the industry is promoted and encouraged here in every way possible. Mr. Fisher estimates that the south receives this year not less than $1,500,000 from fruit alone, against only a few thousand dollars, less than five years ago, and within the next five years that amount will be trebled.

Colored Episcopalians.

NEW YORK, September 14.—At a meeting of the Colored Protestant Episcopal convention here to-day addresses were made advocating the establishment of industrial schools in all the principal southern cities, where girls between six and eight years of age, could be taught how to sew, cook, wash and iron. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to the convention. A committee was appointed to confer with the Sewance convocation committee on church work and to report a year hence. Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rev. Charles H. Thompson and Rev. C. O Brady, were apponted a committee on advancing the work of colored women in the south.

General Hunt Retired.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—General H. J. Hunt, commanding the department of the south, was placed upon the retired list of the army to-day, having reached the age of 64 years, and was instructed to turn over his command to General Hancock, who will assume command temporarily.

Express Charges Must Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The United States treasurer to-day issued circular notifying all concerned that owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation, the express charges on fractional silver coin must, after October 1st, be paid by the consignees.

The National Police Gazette.

Mr. W. Montross, the representative of the National Police Gazette, has established an office at Mercer's exchange, where he will for the present receive subscriptions to that journal, which is the recognized national organ of athletic sports. There having never been a ruling by the postoffice department against the free circulation of the Police Gazette through the mails, subscribers may be assured of prompt delivery of their papers by the first mails from New York following the days of publication. By calling or notifying him by postal card all orders will receive the fullest attention. tf

HOTEL FIRE ESCAPES.

The Controversy Over the Bill Now on Its Passage in the General Assembly.

The bill of Hon. Mark Johnson, Jr., of Baldwin, to require the erection of a sufficiency of a certain style of fire escapes upon the outside of all the hotels of the state that are more than two stories in height has caused considerable commotion among the inn-keepers of the state. The particular escape called for is one of iron, comprising a succession of small iron railed verandas and iron ladders connecting them from one story to another in such manner as that the person descending has his or her back to the wall, thus lessening the difficulty and danger of the descent. The escape only reaches down to the top of the first story and it is required that there shall be a number of them to each hotel sufficient to make one accessible from every room in the house.

The hotel keepers declare that the passage of the bill will be a great hardship to them, as it makes unnecessary requirements and will put them to an enormous expense to change their present facilities for escapes and to add the new apparatus. As an evidence of the effect of the bill they cite the determination of John H. James, in the face of the bill, to change his proposed hotel from its intended object and make it wholly an office and apartment building. It is also feared that the requirements of the bill will seriously hamper the builders of the proposed new Kimball house by making an enforced change of plans and designs.

Hon. Mark Johnson, Jr., the author of the bill, has explained in a published card, that these claims of the inn-keepers are unfounded. He asserts that the provisions of the bill are in no wise burdensome, but contends that the escapes required can be placed upon any building for less cost than an iron fence could be put around it.

"Why," said he to THE CONSTITUTION reporter, "the escapes I provide for are among the least expensive and most effectual that are in use. I carefully examined it upon the hotel at Rockford, Ill., and it is the only practicable fire escape I ever saw. The hotel men do not understand my bill and their fears are groundless."

"Do you make the terms of the bill also apply to thoroughly fire-proof hotels?"

"They do apply as it now stands, but I am willing to, and will, prepare an amendment which will except fire-proof hotels after they have been properly inspected and declared to be such by competent authorities. That will remove all objections to it so far as the new Kimball house is concerned."

HE WAS DUPED.

And That is the Reason Styles Hutchins Wants to Get a Divorce.

Styles Hutchins is a colored party well-known to the people of Atlanta. He is a son of Dougherty Hutchins, the old barber, and an unusually sharp fellow. He had an ambition above the strap and the lather-mug, and went off some years ago to South Carolina where he finally obtained admission to the bar as an attorney. He returned to Atlanta and after a rather sensational experience was enrolled as an attorney at our bar He did not make much progress here and soon removed to Brunswick, in Glynn county. There he soon got himself convicted for exhibiting a too affectionate attachment to his client's money, as it is recollected. Out of this trouble he was released by the proper authority and disappeared from public view until a few days ago, when he appeared upon the superior court docket as the plaintiff in a libel for divorce

He alleges in effect, that his wife, Clara Hutchins, formerly Clara Thomas, duped and inveigled him into marriage with her by representing herself as a bonafide and iron-clad divorced woman, when in truth and in fact she had not obtained a regulation yard-wide-and-all wool divorce from her said first husband, Thomas. In the second count he charges Clara with having been quite-to-utterly unfaithful to her marriage vows and details the circumstances of her quiet unanimous infidelity. For all and singular these reasons he desires the sovereign state of Georgia to declare null and void the tie which now subsists between himself and the festive free-for-all Clara.

Styles is now a resident of Chattanooga and his friends here whisper that he has matrimonial designs upon one of the dusky daughters of the "Pittsburg of the south." He may be happy yet, but it will take two verdicts at successive terms of the superior court to make it possible.

Growing Less.

Some months ago THE CONSTITUTION published an article showing how policy holders in the old class of the People's Mutual Relief association were losing money. The amounts paid on policies were small and since then seem to be growing fine by degrees and beautifully less. The following is from the Rome Bulletin:

"It will be remembered that Captain W. T. Mapp's life was insured in the People's Mutual Benefit association of Mobile at the time of his death, and this good man died believing that his widow and orphans would certainly be paid in full. The management of this concern in this state is in the hands of Mr. R. O. Randall, of Atlanta, and on Monday he paid Mrs. Mapp the pitiful sum of $175 in full for the $5,000 policy."

Mr. Baker, of the association, said:

"Its wrong, altogether wrong. Let me see," and reaching for his book he turned to a page and remarked, "that claim was settled for $250. You see it was one of the old claims that existed prior to the reorganization of the association and the membership has been so reduced that a full payment could not be made. Now the junior class is getting on all right we have paid two heavy claims and still have a surplus fund of several thousand dollars. The association was never in better condition than it is to-day."

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., September 14, 1883.

List of circuits showing the cases remaining undisposed of:

Albany circuit	14	Cherokee circuit	19
Southwestrn circuit	30	Augusta circuit	22
Pataula circuit	14	Middle circuit	7
Chattahoochee circuit	23	Ocmulgee circuit	8
Macon circuit	34	Brunswick	8
Flint circuit	29	Eastern circuit	30
Coweta circuit	17	Northern circuit	8
Rome circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	49

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 9. Argument concluded.

No. 10. Brown vs Monghon. Claim, from Baker. Argued. A. L. Hawes, for plaintiffs in error R. Hobbs; D. H. Pope, for defendant.

No. 11. Parmelee vs. Williams. Complaint, from Baker. Argued. R. Hobbs; Smith & Vason, for plaintiff in error. A. L. Hawes; Jones & Walters, for defendant.

No. 12. Harris vs. Hull, executor. Complaint, from Worth. G. J. Wright; D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error. R Hobbs; D. A. Vason, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Vason, court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-morrow.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, stength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros. Atlanta, Ga.

OBITUARY.

BROWN—Died, on Friday, September 14th, ten o'clock p.m., Robert Brown, second son of Preston H. Miller and Minnie C. Hudson, aged 14 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
RED ASH COAL,

EGG SIZE, FOR GRATES, STOVE AND CHESTNUT sizes also, white ash coal for foundry use, of best quality. For sale by

D. R. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga. †

NEW IMPORTATION.

We have just received the most elegant line of FRENCH, ENGLISH, CHIME AND GONG CLOCKS ever brought to this city.

These Clocks were imported direct by us and we are able to offer them at exceedingly low prices.

The public are invited to call and inspect these goods, as they are different from anything ever brought to the city before.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.

Estate of Willis Jarrell, deceased; John L. Maddox, administrator. Court of Ordinary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the estate of Willis Jarrell, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims duly certified according to law; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN L. MADDOX,
Adm'r of Willis Jarrell, dec'd.

Aug. 8th, 1883.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

$30,000 FOR $2.

1st Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic Temble building, in Louisville, Kentucky.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, '83.

A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Ky. and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry county in the sum of $100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

A Revolution in Single Number Drawings.

☞ Every ticket holder his own supervisor, can call out the number on his ticke, and see the corresponding number on the tag placed in the wheel in his presence. These drawings will occur on the last Thursday in every month. Read the magnificent

SEPTEMBER SCHEME.

1 Prize,	-	$30,000	20 Prizes	$500 each	$10,000
1 Prize,	-	10,000	100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
1 Prize,	-	5,000	200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
2 Prizes,	$2,500 each	5,000	500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
5 Prizes,	1,000 each	5,000	1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes,	300 each,	Approximation Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each,	"		"	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each,	"		"	900
1,857 Prizes,					$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER, until further notice. ORDERS of $5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Louisville, Ky.

ARE YOU NERVOUS

AND LACK VITAL ENERGY?

The Howard Galvanic Shield and our other Electro Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances and Garments are a sure cure for Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Rheumatism Epilepsy, Exhaustion, Loss of Vital Energy, Overworked Brain, Weak Back, Kidney, Liver, and Stomach complaints, and are adapted to EITHER SEX. These appliances are the very latest improved, and entirely different from belts and all others, as they positively generate continuous currents without acids, causing no sores, nor irritation of the skin—can be worn at work as well as rest—only noticeable to wearer. Power regulated to meet the different stages of all diseases where Electric and Magnetic treatment is of benefit. Those for MEN ONLY [illegible] once reach the seat of disease, as they act direct upon Nervous, Muscular, and Generative Centers, speedily restoring the vitality—which is Electricity—drained from the system by excess or indiscretions, they thus in a natural way overcome the weakness without drugging the stomach. They will cure every case short of structural degeneration, and we are prepared to furnish the most emphatic and absolute proof to support our claims. Illustrated Pamphlet Free, or sent sealed for 6c postage.

Consultation Free & Invited } AMERICAN GALVANIC CO. 312 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Milburn Wagon Company.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES—A LARGE ASsortment of the best can always be found at Southern Branch Milburn Wagon Company, library building.

WAGONS, WAGONS—SIX HUNDRED "OLD reliable" Milburn wagons now in stock, at Southern Branch Milburn Wagon Company, 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK—
Extension Top Cabriolets.
Half Top Victorias.
Surries on Timpkin spring, with canopy and extension top.
Brewster Spring Buggies.
Storm Spring Buggies.
Side Spring Buggies.
Timpkin Spring Buggies.
Eliptic Spring Buggies.
Platform Spring Phaetons.
Half Platform Spring Phaetons.
Three-spring Spring Phaetons.
Two-spring Spring Phaetons.
Spring Wagons, three springs.
Spring Wagons, full platform springs.
Spring Wagons, half platform springs.
Grocers' Wagons.
Drummers Wagons, and an endless variety of farm wagons.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY IN EDGEWOOD, WITHin 100 yards of 4 large factories employing from 400 to 500 hands during winter. Only grocery in the neighborhood. Can give satisfactory reasons for selling to any one wishing to purchase. For particulars address or call on the Postmaster, Edgewood Ga. sa su

LOST.

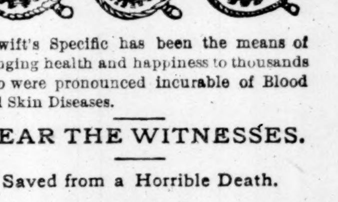
$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn, to 32 Wall street, Room 2, of a heavy gold combination pen and pencil case, lost on Thursday.

DIAMONDS
FINE
JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.



Swift's Specific has been the means of bringing health and happiness to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Blood and Skin Diseases.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Saved from a Horrible Death.

Up to May last I had spent at least five hundred dollars for treatment by many of the best medical men, without any benefit. I suffered excruciatingly, and all my best friends advised me that the icy hand of death was fast approaching. I caught at S. S. S. like a drowning man at a straw. After taking two bottles I could feel a change for the better. The sores began to discharge freely and the Rheumatism to abate. When I had taken six bottles every sore had healed and my skin began to assume a natural appearance. I persisted until I had taken twelve bottles, large size, and THERE IS NOT A SYMPTOM OF THE DISEASE REMAINING, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have gained twenty-one pounds in flesh, and my friends wonder at my improved condition. I have recommended it to many, and in every instance with complete success. I BELIEVE THAT S. S. S. HAS SAVED ME FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH. C. H. SMILEY, Quincy, Ill.

I am sure that Swift's Specific saved my life. I was terribly poisoned with Malaria, and was given up to die. Swift's Specific relieved me promptly and entirely. I think it is the greatest remedy of the age.
C. G. SPENCER,
Supt. Gas Works, Rome, Ga.

Write for a copy of the little book—free.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on the analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

FOR SALE—FINE MULE, DRAY AND HARness cheap. Address "Brooks," Constitution office.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TINNER WANTED—GOOD, SOBER PIECE workman. Steady work and good pay. Apply to W. W. Seav, Rome, Ga.

WANTED—BOOK AND CORRESPONDING man that has $ 00 to $1,500, to invest or loan I will give good security and pay a good salary to the right man. Address A. Book, Constitution office. *

BLACKSMITH WANTED—A GOOD WORKMAN can get steady work, good wages, and prompt pay. Call at Southern Branch Milburn Wagon Company, Atlanta, Ga. tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to travel Georgia and Alabama to sell, wholesale trade, staple goods. Best of reference must be given, good salary to the right man. Address, Sargent, this office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER AT ONCE AT Clemmons & Kenny's, 108 Whitehall.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK CANVASSers and others of aptness to learn how to sell books will find to their interest to address P. O. box 219. tf.

SALESMAN WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED man that knows the trade is wanted by a Boston house to travel and sell boots and shoes in Georgia. Address with full particulars and references, Boots & Shoes Box 239, Boston, Mass. th,sa,tu

WANTED—A SMART, RELIABLE MAN (practical canvasser preferred) as general agent for state of Georgia Rare opening for the right man. Address with reference, Gillette Portrait Copying Co., Concord, N. H. tu-thu-sat.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WHITE PREFERred whose child must not be over five months age. Apply 292 Peachtree street. *

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK IMMEDIately at 170 S. Pryor street. tf

WANTED AT ONCE—A THOROUGHLY first-class housekeeper for a large boarding house. Address B. B., care Constitution office, stating experience, terms, reference, etc. 2

LADIES OR YOUNG MEN IN CITY OR COUNtry to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drawer TT. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk or traveling salesman. Best of reference given if required. Address R., care Constitution office. †

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN DEsires to employ his evenings in writing up books, etc. Address "Krow," P. O. box 114. 3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OVERSEER OF cotton mule or frame spinning, spooling and warping by a man of practical experience. Am an American, 38 years of age. Can furnish best of reference. Would like a situation in some southern mill. Will be open for an engagement about October 1st. Address box 474, Willimantic, Conn.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT stenographer and type writer, in full practice, well versed in office work, and with satisfactory references. Address Stenographer, care Grant House, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class fare, hot and cold baths, gas and excellent water. Table boarders wanted. 36 Gilmer st. 2t.

A FEW DAY BOARDERS WANTED AT 68 N. Forsyth street, good table fare.

BOARDERS WANTED—LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished rooms with first-class board. Running water, hot and cold baths, and gas Table boarders wanted. For rent, fine front basement, suitable for office. Mrs. S. B. Shaw, Nos. 150 and 152 Whitehall street. tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—5 LARGE, ELEGANT, CONNECTing rooms, upper part of 67½ Whitehall street, over Lycett's Art school.

FOR RENT—NINE ROOM RESIDENCE, 182 South Forsyth street Gas and water throughout. Plenty closets. A. Haas & Bro., 35 Alabama street.

FOR RENT.—TWO NEW COTTAGES, JUST completed, on Hood street, near Rawson. Apply to A. Haas & Bro., 36 Alabama street. tf

A NICE NEW SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, COLLINS street, next to corner Pine. Terms easy. Apply to S. L. McBride at McBride & Co. sun-tues fri-tf.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—ROOMS IN MY BLOCK WITH stairs and elevator. J. H. James. *

FOR RENT—LARGE, ELEGANT NEW ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, 43 East Mitchell st. 5t

FOR RENT—PLEASANT LARGE ROOM FOR office or sleeping, next to Gas Co office. C. Angier. 3

WANTED—Partners.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $2,000 to $3,000 capital, in a wholesale manufacturing business; paying good profits. Address P. O. box, No 7, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW COTTAGES, JUST completed, on Hood street, near Rawson. Easy terms of payment. Apply to A. Haas & Bro., 36 Alabama st. tf

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE ADdress Professor Caml. Charles Flamant, 13 Alabama street. Respectfully refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt and Mr. Frank Gordon

AUCTION SALES.

THE NEW AUCTION COMMISSION HOUSE, 23½ Marietta street, will sell this morning at ten o'clock 38 pieces new and good matting, new cottage set 9 pieces, safe, stoves, chairs, refrigerator, tobacco, fish, vinegar, marble table, rocking chair, counters and other goods. L. B. Davis.

AUCTION, 9 MITCHELL STREET, A BANKrupt sale. A full line clothing. A large lot assorted family groceries. Parlor suits good as new. 4 stoves, lot lounges, mattresses, springs etc. Sale Saturday 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. J. H. Gavan, auctioneer.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF FAMILY GROCEries and Furniture will be sold at auction on Monday, September 17th, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 192 Marietta street. J. F. Cummings & Ellis, Auctioneer. 2

AUCTION—HOWARD'S AUCTION HOUSE 90 South Broad street. Sales every day at 10 o'clock. Consignments solicited. J. G. Howard, auctioneer. tf

Real Estate Notes.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, AND Money Loaned on Improved Farms. Inquiries promply answered. Apply to W. J. Dibble, Real Estate Agent, Americus, Ga. tf

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—J. B. REDWINE, ATTORNEY AT Law, will on September 15 remove his office to 7½ Whitehall street, room No. 16 Centennial building. tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

OPOPONAX—THIS RARE AND SWEET SEMI tropical shrub now for sale in pots, 25c to 50c each. Mark W. Johnson & Co. 27 Marietta street. †

PURE BLACK JAVA ROOSTERS $1.25 EACH. Pure Black B Red Games $2.50 a pair. N. T. Minhinnett, Roswell, Ga tf

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE—TWO GRIFFeth tables in good order, for sale cheap. Address Arlington Hotel, Gainesville, Ga. 1w

JERSEY RED PIGS—3 MONTHS OLD FOR SALE. Hardy and most desirable. Only four boars and one sow left. $10 each f. o. b. Cash must accompany the order. Martin V. Calvin, Augusta, Ga. or care of Markham house, Atlanta. tf.

TENNESSEE BEEF—NO FRESH CAR LOADS received occasionally, but killed Fresh every day, also every other kind of fresh meats to be found in a first-class market. Prices as low as any first-class market. Call and see for your self at Clemmons and Kenny's Tennesse Meat Market, 108 Whitehall, or telephone us, or your order will be sent for if desired. tf

SIX MORE FINE COWS, JUST ARRIVED, AND for sale at H. C. Sawtell's residence, Formwalt street. Two of them will give 100 pounds of milk per day. Call and see them tf.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COTTON PRESS; also, one cotton beam scale, both in first rate order. Address box 84, P O

WANTED—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED—TO RENT A NICE HOUSE. MUST be in good neighborhood, have eight or nine rooms, and good stable. Address P. O. Box 475. tf

FEATHERS.

WANTED—TO BUY 500 POUNDS SECONDhand feathers. J. C. Fuller, dealer in groceries and stock feed, 67 Broad street. 1m

MUSIC.

MUSIC—STRING AND BRASS FURNISHED for all occasions. Violin, Cornet, Guitar and Piano taught. A. F. Wurm, 4 Foster. tf

BANK
—OF THE—
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CASH CAPITAL.....................$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND.....................50,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) **Individually Liable.**

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at therate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

Deposits received subject to check at sight. Pay five per cent interest on time deposits. Solicit the accounts of merchants and individuals, and offer as liberal treatment as is consistent with sound banking.
MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers, 36 W. Alabama st.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, September 14, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	106	Atlanta 7s	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1886	104	106	Atlanta 6s	101	105
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	125	Augusta 6s	101	103
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	100	102
Savannah 5s	80	82	Rome, new	102	103
Atlanta 8s	116	[illegible]	Columbus 5s	82	85
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char. inc. 6s	60	63
Ga. R. 6s	106	108			
Cent. R. 7s	111	112	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
At. & Char. 1st	102	104	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	37	39
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	145	147	Central	94	97
At. & Char	62	64	Aug. & Sav	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	98	100
South Car	20	25	C. C. & A	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 14.—This was another quiet day in stock circles. At the opening there was a fair demand, and prices rose ¼ to ¾ per cent, latter Wabash preferred; but subsequently bears raided Villard shares, forcing Northern Pacific down from 41¼ to 39¾; preferred from 75 to 72¾; Oregon and Transcontinental from 66⅞ to 64⅝. Rumors are current that shorts in these stocks are compiling a circular which is to show the financial condition of the company in an unfavorable light, and the telegraphic orders sent to Philadelphia to sell shares in this market with a view of creating the impression that long stock held in Philadelphia is coming upon the market, the general list responded to the depression in Northern Pacific to a very slight extent, prices falling off only ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. In final sales there was a rally of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Compared with last night's closing Villards show a decline of ¾ to 1⅞ per cent, while other shares went down ⅛ to 1 per cent. In the specialties, East Tennessee preferred, there was a decline of 1 to 15 per per cent; Oregon Navigation 2¼ to 129; all Elevated stocks closed at a materiall advance. Transactions aggregated 232,000 shares.

Evening—Exchange $4.81¾. Money 2½@3. Subtreasury balances: Coin 119,050,000; currency 7,360,000. Governments irregular; 4½s 112⅝; 4s 119½; 3s 103¼. State Bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	81½	Manhattan Ele	39½
do. Class A small	†83	Memphis & Char'n	42
Ala. Class B 5s	†99	Metropolitan Ele	93
do. Class C 4s	†81½	Michigan Central	82
Georgia 6s	†102	Mobile & Ohio	13
Georgia 7s mort'ge	†104	N C & St L	§55
Georgia do gold	†16	New Jersey Central	81¼
Louisiana consols	†70	N. O. Pac. 1st mort	85
North Carolina old	30	N Y Central	117⅛
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	95
do. funding	10	Norfolk & W'n pre	38½
do. special tax	4	Northern Pac. com	39¾
S C con brown	†103	do. preferred	73
Tennessee 6s	38	Ohio & Miss	3½
Tennessee new	36¼	do preferred	90
Virginia 6s	†36	Pacific Mail	33⅞
Virginia consols	40½	Pittsb'g F W & C	133
Virginia deferred	8	Quicksilver	6
Adams Express	132	do preferred	33
American Mer Ex	89	Reading	50⅞
Chesap'ke & Ohio	15¾	Rich & Alleghany	5½
Chicago & Alton	132	Richmond & Dan	65
Chicago & N W	126¾	Rich & W Pt Term	32
do preferred	147½	Rock Island	122
C St L & N O	79½	St L & San Fran	29
Consolidated Coal	23½	do preferred	48
Del., Lack & West	122⅞	do first preferred	90
Den. & Rio Grande	27⅝	St Paul	105⅜
Erie	31⅛	do preferred	121
East Tenn railroad	7¾	Texas Pacific	29⅜
Fort Wayne	130	Union Pacific	9⅛
Hannibal & St Joe	39	United States Ex	59
Harlem	190	Wab St L & Pacific	21⅞
Houston & Texas	62	do preferred	35
Illinois Central	128¼	Wells & Fargo	116
Lake Shore	102⅝	Western Union	82⅛
L & N	51⅝		

†Bid. §Ex dividend *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, September 14, 1883.

New York—Cotton opened steady this morning without material change in quotations, and before noon the months eased off a fraction. Afterwards the market ruled quiet under a firm tone and the feeling was well braced throughout the afternoon. Late in the day the strength increased rapidly, and the market was susceptible to an unusual degree of animation. The attitude of the market at the close was excited, and quotations jumped up some 10@14 points, which creates a gain of 18@22 points over yesterday's closing quotations. Spots firm but otherwise unchanged; middling 10¼c.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 64,200 bales, against 33,281 bales last week and against 49,034 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 17,429 bales; same time last year 51,318 bales; stock 229,855 bales; same time last year 126,425 bales

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
September	10.21@10.22	September	10.41@....
October	10.31@10.32	October	10.51@10.53
November	10.41@10.42	November	10.63@10.65
December	10.51@10.52	December	10.73@10.75
January	10.64@10.65	January	10.83@10.85
February	10.77@10.78	February	10.96@10.98
March	10.90@10.91	March	11.08@11.10
April	11.01@11.02	April	11.19@11.21
May	11.12@11.13	May	11.30@11.32
June	11.22@11.24	June	11.40@11.42

Closed excited; sales 156,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed with offerings free. **Spots** Uplands 5 13-16d; **Orleans** 5 15-16d; **sales** 12,000 bales, of which 7,900 bales were American; receipts 4,150; American 4,050.

The local cotton market continued firm all day, and all offerings were readily taken at ruling prices. The excited condition of the New York market toward the close caused a corresponding feeling to prevail here, but the lateness of the hour prevented any action being taken. Higher prices are predicted for to morrow, especially if the feeling in the New York market remains the same. We quote prices firm as follows: Good middling 9¾c; middling 9⅝c; strict low middling 9½c; low middling 9¼c; tinges 9⅛c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	135	
Air-Line Railroad	50	
Georgia Railroad	179	
Central Railroad	198	
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—	
West Point Railroad	70	
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga	142	
Georgia Pacific	35	
Total	8[illegible]7	
Receipts previously	2,486	
Total	3,293	
Stock September 1	3,441	
Grand total		6,734

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	365	
Shipments previously	1,134	
Local consumption since September 1	470	
Total		1,969
Stock on hand		4,765

NEW YORK, September 14—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries, at the first call, showed much irregularity, the call ending, however, with an advance of 1-100. Then for a time prices kept moving up and down, but on the whole with an upward tendency, and at the approach of the third call a lively demand carried rates 6@7-100 above yesterday's closing quotations. The inquiry continued active at the third call and resulted in a further slight advance: September brought 10.28, October 10.40, November 10.50@10.51, December 10.60, January 10.70@10.71, February 10.74@10.75, March 10.97@10.98, May 11.18@11.19, June 11.29@11.30, August 10.44. Futures closed wild, and it is difficult to give quotations at the close, but prices are about 20-100 higher than yesterday's closing quotations."

NEW YORK, September 14—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	64,360
Same time last year	49,034
Showing an increase	15,266
Total receipts	97,581
Same time last year	72,444
Showing an increase	25,137
Exports for the week	17,429
Same week last year	32,318
Showing a decrease	14,889
Stock at all United States ports	229,865
Same time last year	
Stock at interior towns	22,622
Same time last year	6,876
Showing an increase	15,746
Stock at Liverpool	783,000
Same time last year	562,000
Showing an increase	221,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	23,000
Same time last year	

NEW YORK, September 14—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1883:

Galveston	2,842
New Orleans	2,598
Mobile	637
Savannah	3,203
Charleston	3,141
Wilmington	237
Norfolk	212
Baltimore	—
New York	—
Boston	—
Providence	—
Philadelphia	300
West Point	654
Brunswick	115
Port Royal	233
Pensacola	133
City Point	—
Indianola	715
Total	15,026

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 14—noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 5 13-16; middling Orleans 5 15-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,150; American 4,050; uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 62-64, 5 53-64, 5 51-64; September and October delivery 5 51-64, 5 50-64; October and November delivery 5 50-64, 5 51-64, 5 49-64; November and December delivery 5 50-64, 5 49-64; December and January delivery 5 51-64, 5 52-64, 5 50-64, January and February delivery 5 54-64, 5 55-64, 4 53-64; April and May delivery 5 63-64, 5 62-64; futures opened quiet.

Weekly—Sales 70,000; American 46,500; speculation 5,000; export 11,500; actual export 12,500; import 24,500; American 14,000; stock 783,000; American 511,000; afloat 04,000; American 23,000.

LIVERPOOL, September 14—1:30 p. m.—Sales of American 8,500; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 5 49-64; October and November delivery 5 48-64; November and December delivery 5 48-64; December and January delivery 5 46-64; May and June delivery 6.

LIVERPOOL, September 14—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 50-64; December and January delivery 5 49-64; January and February delivery 5 51-64, 5 5[illegible]-64; February and March delivery 5 55-64. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is with but little doing.

LIVERPOOL, September 14—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 53-64; September and October delivery 5 50-64; October and November delivery 5 49-64; November and December delivery 5 49-64; December and January delivery 5 50-64; January and February delivery 5 53-64; February and March delivery 5 55-64; futures closed with offerings free.

NEW YORK, September 14—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10¼; middling Orleans 10⅜; sales 2,833 bales; net receipts none; gross 5,948.

Weekly—Net receipts 40; gross 18,577; exports to Great Britain 7,050; to continent 1,599; sales 9,646; stock 155,575.

GALVESTON, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 10 1-16; low middling 9 11-16; good ordinary 9 3-16; net receipts 2,842 bales; gross 2,842; sales 766; stock 25,032.

Weekly—Net receipts 15,212; gross 15,372; sales 8,117; exports to continent 1,150; coastwise 7,763.

NORFOLK, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts 212 bales; gross 212; sales —; stock 33,564.

Weekly—Net receipts —; gross —; sales 2,068; exports coastwise 6,417.

BALTIMORE, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 10⅛; low middling 9¾; good ordinary 9; net receipts none; gross 4,390 bales; sales 311; stock 12,000.

Weekly—Net receipts 209; gross 2,326; sales 711; to spinners —; exports to continent 1,600; coastwise 451.

BOSTON, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; low middling 9⅞; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts none; gross 553 bales; sales none; stock 4,530.

Weekly—Net receipts 48; gross 3,658; sales none; exports to Great Britain 200.

WILMINGTON, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary none; net receipts 237 bales; gross 237; sales none; stock 2,448.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,433; gross 1,433; sales none; exports coastwise 570.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 10½; low middling 10; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 300 bales; gross 650.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,185; gross 2,251; stock 5,055; exports to Great Britain 500.

SAVANNAH, September 14—Cotton easier; middling 9⅞; low middling 9 9-16; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 3,203 bales; gross 3,203; sales 2,300; stock 18,287.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,407; gross 16,635; sales 10,600, exports coastwise 6,461.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; low middling 9 11-16; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 2,598 bales; gross 3,003; sales 1,400; stock 45,655.

Weekly—Net receipts 9,884; gross 11,523; sales 8,000; exports to France 2,993; coastwise 7,480.

MOBILE, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 9⅞; low middling 9⅝; good ordinary 9⅛; net receipts 637 bales; gross 652; sales none; stock 4,394.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,694; gross 1,758; sales 11,400; exports coastwise 982.

MEMPHIS, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 9⅞; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 20 bales; gross 211; shipments none; sales 150; stock 1883, 61,453; 1882, 9,7.

Weekly—Net receipts 917; gross 1,023; shipments 1,239; sales 7,580; to spinners —.

AUGUSTA, September 14—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅜; good ordinary —; net receipts 695 bales; shipments 3,177; sales 882.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,268; shipments 3,177; sales 3,719; to spinners —; stock 1883, 3,968; 1882, 971.

CHARLESTON, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 10; low middling 9⅝; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 3,141 bales; gross 3,141; sales 5,000; stock 14,276.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,978; gross 12,978; sales 8,000; exports coastwise 55,847.

MONTGOMERY, September 14—Cotton firm and in active demand; middling 9⅛; low middling nominal; good ordinary nominal; net receipts of the week 32,331 bales; shipments 2,560; stock of 1882, 18332; 1883, 2,514; sales 29,000.

MACON, September 14—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts of the week 2,453 bales; sales 2,255; stock of 1882, 10,707; 1883, 2,936; shipments 1,938.

COLUMBUS, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; low middling 9; good ordinary 8½; net receipts of the week 2,072 bales; shipments 1,209; sales 908; to spinners 300; stock of 1883, 3,042; 1882, 1,27.

NASHVILLE, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; low middling 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts of the week 306 bales; shipments 13; sales 2.5; to spinners 331; stock of 1882, 67; 1883, 81.

SELMA, September 14—Cotton steady; middling 9⅛; net receipts of the week 2,192 bales; shipments —; stock of 1883 —; 1882, 1,241.

ROME, September 14—Cotton in good demand; middling 9⅞; low middling 9¼; good ordinary —; net receipts for two weeks 448 bales; shipments —; stock 639.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, September 14, 1883

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
October	97⅛	97½	96¾	96¼
November	99¼	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞
PORK.				
October	11 25	11 35	11 17½	11 17½
November	11 25	11 25	11 07½	11 07½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
October	6 22½	6 22½	6 10	6 10

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, September 14—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ⅌ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; Howard cement car lots $1.35; do. retail $1.75; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ⅌ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ⅌ bbl.

ATLANTA, September 14—Paper—Trade is active; prices steady. Manilla No. 1 10@12c ⅌ ℔; No. 2 7½@8c ⅌ ℔; No. 3 6½@7c ⅌ ℔, good wrapping 4@6c ⅌ ℔; straw 3½@3¾c ⅌ ℔; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA September 14—Leather—Firm; good damaged No. 1, 25; do. No. 2, 22@24; good stamp 28; medium good stamp 27; S. W. good stamp 26; white oak sole 38@42; harness 25@40.

ATLANTA, September 14—Hides—Market quiet at former prices; dry flint 13; dry salt 11½; damaged D salt 10; wet salted 7; damaged W salted 6. Season over for fur skins.

ATLANTA, September 14—Hay—Timothy, car lots $18.00@$19.50 per ton; small quantities $20.00; mixed hay $16.00@$17.00; clover $17.50@$18.00.

ATLANTA, September 14—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ⅌ bush; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ⅌ M; less quantities $2.75 ⅌ M.

ATLANTA, September 14—Wool—Remarkably dull; quotations unchanged; washed 30; unwashed 18@20; burry 12@15.

ATLANTA, September 14—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, September 14—Tallow—7@7½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 14—Flour—Steady; patent process $7.00@$7.50; choice $6.25@$6.50; extra family $6.00@$6.25; family $5.00@$5.50. Wheat—Chicago—The tone of the market relaxed a little to-day and a slight downward tendency prevailed. The close stood as follows: September 95½, October 96¾, November 98⅞. The local spot market is quiet: No. 2 Tennessee and Kentucky $1.17, no demand for No. 3; no Georgia wheat being received. Corn White bulk, car lots, 62c; car lots sacked 65c; smaller quantities 67½. Meal 67½c. Oats—42c. Wheat Bran—85@90c. Grits—$3.85 ⅌ barrel.

NEW YORK, September 14—Flour, southern easier common to fair extra $4.25@$5.50; good to choice $5.55@$6.75. Wheat, spot a trifle lower; No. 2 spring $1.08; ungraded red 77@$1.17¼; do. white $80@$1.02; No. 2 red spot $1.13@$1.13¼; September $1.12⅞@$1.14¼. Corn, spot ¾@1¼c lower, closing firm with a slight recovery; ungraded 61@64; do white 59@61¼; No. 2 spot 61½@62¼; September 62⅝. Oats, cash ¼@½c lower; No. 2 34@34⅛. Hops dull; medium to choice 26@32.

CHICAGO, September 14—Flour unchanged; common to choice spring $3.50@$5.00; Minnesota $3.50@$4.25; bakers $4.25@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.50; winter wheat $4.00@$6.25. Wheat in demand, lower; regular 95⅛@96¼ September; No. 2 Chicago spring 95@95¼; No. 2 red winter $1.02¼. Corn unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 50⅛@50¼ cash and September. Oats dull and weak; 27¼ cash; 27⅜ September.

CINCINNATI, September 14—Flour unchanged; family $4.75@$5.15; fancy $5.40@$6.00. Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter $1.04@$1.05 cash; $1.01¼ September. Corn firmer; No. 3 mixed 53 cash. Oats steady at 29 cash.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 14—Coffee—Steady; Rio 9@12c; old government Java 22@28. Sugars—Quiet at lower prices; standard A 9¾; granulated 9⅝; white extra C 8¼; no New Orleans sugars on the market. Molasses—Black strap, 23@25 in barrels. Syrup—Choice 60; strictly prime 55@58; prime 50@52; commons 40@45. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs $1.15; cloves 55; allspice 18; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 12; mace $1.25; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 8c; Boston butter 7¾c; pearl oyster 7¾c; X soda 5½c; XX do. 5¾c; XXX do. 6. Candy—Assorted stick 11¾c. Mackerel—Nos. 1 and 2 are scarce; No. 3 is quotable as follows: bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.00; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ⅌ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15¼. Matches—$2.25; large size $7.00. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 6¾. Rice—6@7c.

NEW YORK, September 14—Coffee, spot firm; Bogota 14¼; No. 7 Rio, spot 7.95; September 8.19@8.20. Sugar firm and more active Cuba muscovado 6½@6 9-16; centrifugal 7⅛@7¾; fair to good refining 6 9-16@6 11-16; refined, firm; C 6¾@7¼; extra C 7⅛@7⅝; white extra C 7¾; yellow 6⅞@6⅝; off A 7⅛@; confectioners A 8 7-16; standard A 8⅝@9; cut loaf 9; crushed 9; powdered 9⅛@9; mould A 8⅛; granulated 8¾; Cubes 8⅞. Molasses steady; 50-test refining 25½. New Orleans at 30@58. Rice firm and in moderate inquiry; domestic 5¾@7¼; Rangoon 4¾@4⅞; Java 4¾@5¼.

CINCINNATI, September 14—Sugar steady; hard refined 9⅛@9¾; New Orleans 6¼@7¼.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 14—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 9,000; shipments 5,000; market strong, active and 10c higher; packing 4.65@5.00; packing and shipping 4.90@5.30; light 4.90@5.45; skips 3.25@3.40; closed firm. Cattle, receipts 5,000; shipments 5,000; steadier and firmer; exports 5.90@6.30; good to choice shipping steers 5.15@5.70; common to medium 4.0@5.00; range firmer; Wyomings 4.5@4.60; grass Texans higher at 3.75@4.50; do winter fed 4.00@4.50. Americans 4.00@5.45, half breeds 3.75@4.50. Sheep, receipts 1,000; shipments 700; steady; inferior to fair 2.25@2.90; good 3.40; choice 3.75; Texans 2.50@3.75.

ATLANTA September 14—We quote: Horses—Plug in fair demand at $80@$175, owing to quality; combination dull at $150@$175; saddle $125@$150. Mules—14-hands $90@$100; 14½-hands $110@$115; 15-hands $120@$125.

CINCINNATI, September 14—Hogs steady; common and light $3.90@5.10; packing and butchers $4.50@$5.35.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, September 14—Pork very dull and unsettled, weak and in sympathy with the west; new mess spot $13.00. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 7¼. Lard opened 10@14 points lower closing weak; prime steam spot 8.50@8.55; October 8.36@8.44.

CHICAGO, September 14—Pork unsettled and generally higher; $11.20@$11.25 cash and September. Lard lower; 8.05@8.05½ cash and September. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 5.65; short ribs 6.45; short clear 6.85.

CINCINNATI, September 13—Pork weaker at $12.00@$12.25. Lard dull at 8. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 5½; clear ribs 6½. Bacon easier; shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7¾.

ATLANTA, September 14—Clear rib sides steady at 7¼c. Bacon—No sugar-cured hams on the market now. Lard—Tierces, refined, 9½c.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, September 14—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, September 14—Whisky firm at $1.13.

CHICAGO, September 14—Whisky steady at $1.16.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, September 14—Apples—$2.75@$3.00 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—Messina $5.00 ⅌ box. Oranges—None on the market. Cocoanuts—None. Pineapples—Market supplied. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00 ⅌ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins—New ⅌ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—None on market. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ⅌ barrel. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Active and firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ⅌ ℔ extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 14—Eggs—20c. Butter—Fancy 22c; choice 20c; prime 16@18c; common 10@12c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; cocks 22½; chickens, small dull at 12½@15; large sizes 18@22½c; in fair demand. Irish Potatoes—$2.00@$2.25 ⅌ bbl. Sweet Potatoes—$1.75 ⅌ bushel. Dried Fruit—Apples 4c; unpeeled peaches 4c; peeled 7@12c. Dark fruit not wanted. The above prices refer to sundried fruit. Evaporated will command better prices. Wax—20c. Honey—Strained 12½@15c; in the comb 14@16c. Onions—$2.75@$3.50 ⅌ barrel. Cabbage—3½@4c. Feathers—Choice 60; prime 55. Cheese—13@14¼.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 14—Spirits turpentine steady at 37⅛; rosin firm; strained $1.17½; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $1.80; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.25; yellow dip and virgin $2.40.

SAVANNAH, September 14—Rosin steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 barrels; turpentine firm; regulars 37; sales 200 barrels.

CHARLESTON, September 14—Spirits turpentine quiet at 37½ bid; rosin, little doing; strained and good strained $1.25

NEW YORK, September 14—Rosin dull at $1.52½@$1.60; turpentine firm at 40½@41.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangement of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President	88,550
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens. **M. A. DAUPHIN,** President.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets Only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **October 9, 1883**—the **161st** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1,000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M.A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

SEWANEE COAL.

FOR STEAM IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. THOUSANDS use it satisfactorily for Grates. Burns freely and is quite free from sulphur. Before making contracts all consumers will find it to their interest to address R. S. BRAZELTON, E. S. B. 2nd street, Atlanta, Ga.

A REAL REMEDY!

Neither Mystical nor Indian in Origin, but SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIFIC!

A Remedy of over twenty-five years standing.

A Remedy more popular at home, and where best known than all other remedies of its kind.

A Remedy indorsed by the best physicians and druggists at its home.

A Remedy that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.

A Remedy of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said, "I would have given $500 as soon I would a nickel, for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A Remedy in regard to which S. J. Cassels, M. D., druggist, of Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed."

A Remedy about which Dr. W. B. Ferrell, La Grange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last 20 years the medicine you are putting up, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended."

A Remedy of which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the receipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A Remedy which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with "the utmost satisfaction," and recommended it to three families, "who found it to be just what it is recommended."

A Remedy of which Pemberton, Iverson & Denison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit."

A Remedy of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A Remedy by which Dr. Baugh, of La Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A Remedy of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notosulga Ga., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivalled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A Remedy about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a general insurance agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, and always with absolute success."

A Remedy about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

A Remedy that is cheaper than any other medicine of its kind in the world, because one or two bottles will cure the most obstinate case.

A Remedy in regard to whose unfailing, unrivalled curative properties I have many hundreds testimonials. This great spopular remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator, (Women's Best Friend.)

For sale by all druggists.
Price: small size 75 cents. Large Size $1.50.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
J. BRADFIELD,
No. 108, S. Pryor St., ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000 00.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
POLICIES ISSUED ON DWELLINGS FOR ONE, THREE AND FIVE YEARS.
BUSINESS CONFINED TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

OFFICERS.
R. J. LOWRY, President. JOEL HURT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
S. M. INMAN, H. JACKSON, T. G. HEALEY, J. H. PORTER, R. H. RICHARDS, GEORGE WINSHIP, T. L. LANGSTON, JOEL HURT, R. J. LOWRY.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

MACON, - - - GEORGIA.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, CANE MILLS,

COTTON PRESSES, BELTING, OILS, MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE

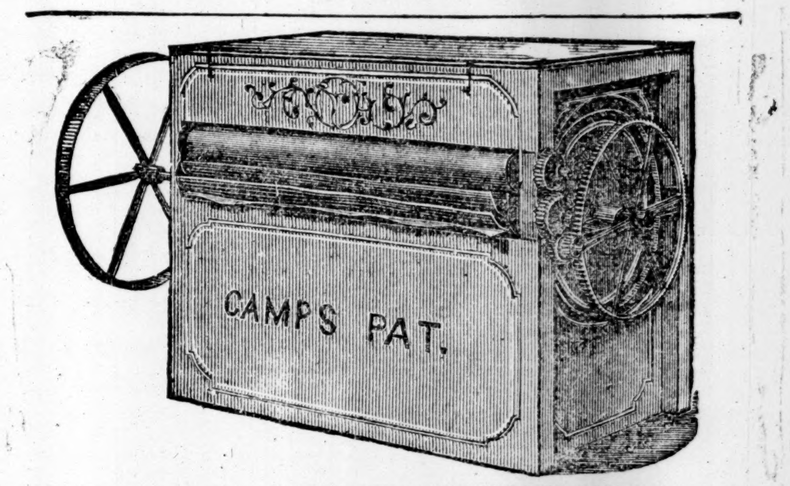
BROWN COTTON GIN,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS!

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.



This cut represents my IMPROVED COTTON CONDENSER, patented September 17, 1878, and re-issued June 8, 1880. My patent covers a perforated cylinder having closed heads, with a door therein, through which accumulations may be removed from the interior of the cylinder, and a casing arranged above and below at the ends in such a manner as to close the periphery of the cylinder to prevent the escape of dust and lint into the room, also sides and bottom openings, as specified in the patent, and is the only Condenser made that will allow a free action of the gin brush in straightening the staple, thereby making a fine sample, and that removes all dust and foreign matter from the house in which the gin is at work, making a lint room as pleasant as a parlor, and is an *absolute safe-guard against fire,* thereby saving more than its cost in insurance every season that it is worked. All the leading Gin manufacturers have arranged to manufacture this Condenser in connection with their Gins, under a regular license from me, and will stamp the words "Patented September 17, 1878," on each Condenser so manufactured, and persons using Condensers constructed under proper authority, as above indicated, will be protected, otherwise they will be liable, as well as the person manufacturing and selling the same, from infringement of said patent.

I am prepared at short notice to furnish a Condenser of this pattern for any Gin made in America. It is so simple that by simply making the inlet to correspond with the discharge flue of the Gin it will work as well on one Gin as another.

Price, ... $1.00 per Saw.

Payable November 1st.

For further particulars address

THOMAS CAMP, Patentee, COVINGTON, GA.

WARREN & AXSON

Successors to J. W. Lathrop & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

56 Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Prompt and faithful attention given to the interest of our patrons.

L. WARREN. RANDOLPH AXSON

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31st, 1883—Upon petition of the city of Atlanta, notice is hereby given to all concerned that Willis R. Biggers, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in October next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. L. CALHOUN.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 31st, 1883.—William S. Armstrong, administrator on the estate of Laura L. Grant, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission.
This is therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in December next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 31st, 1883. Elizabeth Bloomfield, executrix of will of Michael Bloomfield, deceased, has applied for leave to sell part of the land of said deceased:
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, August 31st, 1883. John F. Head, administrator of the estate of Mary A. Cunningham, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased:
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, August 31, 1883.—Joseph Singer, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Josephine M. Singer, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October, next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31, 1883. William Barrett has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Jefferson and Georgia Barrett, minors under the age of fourteen years.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31st, 1883.—John P. Crichton, administrator on estate of Henry P. Kennedy, deceased, has applied for leave to sell part of the land of said deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, July 6th, 1883.—Reuben W. Tidwell, administrator on estate of David N. Judson, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31, 1883. John M. McGuirk, administrator on estate of Edward Hicks, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31, 1883. W. L. Shumate, administrator on estate of Elvira Hutchins, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, August 31st, 1883.—R. T. Smillie, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Harriet F. Smillie, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October, next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, August 31, 1883.—Robert J. Lowry, has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Helena Wood, deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objection, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October, next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 31st, 1883.—Henry H. Tucker, Jr., administrator on estate of Frank Quarles, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased.
This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in October next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND Revenues of Fulton County, August 16th, 1883. The Commissioners of Roads and Revenues will receive proposals to lay granite flagging on the area yard and pavement around the court house building until 10 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1883. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk Com. R. and R.

GATE CITY

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Rough and Dressed Lumb

Of all descriptions, D. M. Flooring, Beaded Ceil Brackets, Mantles, Scroll and Mill Work a speci Orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaran City office No. 36 Wall St. Mill office and Yar Humphries and Glenn Sts. (E. T. V. & Ga. R

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The summer resort season is about over and the resorters are rapidly returning home.

One of the horses now in engine company No. 1, is said to be the fastest single oot racker in the city.

Atlantians are beginning to visit the new park. When it is completed the place will be thronged every evening.

The baggage handlers at the union passenger depot amused themselves last night by killing bull bats with sticks.

Officer Moon returned yesterday from Powder Springs where the remains of his wife were interred several days ago.

Matilda Herring, a negro woman, who resides on an alley near Houston street, yesterday gave birth to triplets—two boys and one girl.

The street car track on Alabama street, near Loyd street, was undergoing repairs yesterday. About ten feet of the Belgian blocks were taken up and replaced.

Rumor says that one of the winter enterprises in Atlanta will be a general pool room where pools will be sold on the racing events of the season throughout the union.

Robinson, the convict who was shot several nights ago at the Grant camp, near West End, while trying to escape, is gradually growing better, and will most likely recover.

Appraisers have been busy during the week locating and valuing the estate of the late Peter Berron. It is said to add up a snug fortune. The exact figures are as yet unobtainable.

William Franklin, a negro man who was aiding a shifting force in the Georgia railroad yard, had the thumb and little finger of his left hand crushed off between the bumpers yesterday evening.

The general council committees met in the mayor's office last night and consolidated their reports upon referred communications. The reports will be produced for ratification or rejection at the next regular meeting of the general council.

Since Mr. Ol Hart's resignation as foreman and driver of the hook and ladder, Mr. Frank Eubanks, who was for a long time with engine company No. 1, has assumed charge of the truck wagon. Mr. Hart's successor will be elected at the next regular meeting of the board of fire masters.

The perplexing question touching the street car track on Mitchell street, has been adjusted by the Atlanta street car company agreeing to take up their track on that avenue. This will give the Atlanta and West End street car company the right to lay their track on the disputed ground.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Morgan, who resides on Alexander street, was awakened by a noise at one of the front windows of her bed room. She awoke her husband, who proceeded to investigate. The window blind had two freshly bored holes in it, but nowhere was the burglar to be seen.

The residence of Mr. Edward Smith, on McDaniel street, was burglarized night before last. The thief entered by breaking the lock on the kitchen door. From the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Smith were sleeping the thief abstracted a purse containing nearly twenty dollars in money and a plain gold ring.

Intelligence of a burglary which occurred near the waterworks Thursday night, reached the city yesterday. The residence burglarized was that of Mr. Fred G. Hancock, and from it the thieves carried several articles of wearing apparel but nothing of any considerable value. Mr. Hancock succeeded in tracing the burglars a good distance but when they reached the main thoroughfare their tracks were lost. They came towards the city.

Mrs. Frank Simmons's residence, on Williams street, came near being destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. On Thursday evening the stovepipe in the cook room was taken down and cleaned out. Soon after starting the fire yesterday morning the cook ascertained that the roof was on fire. She aroused Mr. Simmons, who extinguished the blaze with a single bucket of water. It is presumed that the joints of the pipe were not put securely together when it was replaced Thursday evening and that a spark escaped from the pipe causing the fire.

FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Defeat of the Bill to Change the Manner of Their Election.

Last night the house of representatives took up the bill of Mr. Hulsey of Fulton, to so amend the act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Fulton county, as to have them elected by the people instead of being chosen by the grand jury. The bill was supported by Messrs Hulsey and Hoge, who made statements to the house expressing their views on the advantages of the proposed change. Mr. Rice, of Fulton, opposed the bill and said that the present law was better.

On being put to the house the bill received 53 votes to 35 votes against it. It lacked 33 of a constitutional majority. An effort to reconsider may be made to-day.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION.

Declination of John Screven and Appointment of General Phil Cook.

Yesterday noon Governor McDaniel received a letter from Hon. John Screven, of Savannah, in which that gentleman declined the appointment as one of the capitol commissioners. Colonel Screven recites that the circumstances of his business are so pressing as to make it impossible for him to devote the necessary time and attention to faithfully discharge the duties of a capitol commissioner. He thanks the governor very gratefully for the confidence in himself shown by the partiality of the governor and hopes that another will be chosen in his place.

The governor regretted the necessities which caused the declination of Colonel Screven, but he at once selected for the vacancy General Phillip Cook, of Americus. General Cook has just retired from congress after a brilliant service of eight years, during all of which time he was a member of the house committee on public buildings and works. During the four years of democratic supremacy in the house, General Cook was chairman of the committee and thus gained invaluable knowledge and experience upon all questions relating to public buildings. The appointment will therefore meet with the most hearty approbation and give yet greater ability and strength to the commission. General Cook is very popular throughout the state and has the fullest confidence of the people.

Colonel Ben Crane has written to the governor formally accepting the appointment upon this commission and pledging his faithful attention to the duties imposed thereby.

It is reported that no meeting of the commission for organization will be held until after the adjournment of the general assembly.

THE SECOND ART LOAN.

A Fine Display of Pictures and Bric-a-Brac Coming.

Through the kind co-operation of Mr. Virgil Powers, general commissioner of the Southern railway and steamship association, and of Mr C. A. Sindall, its secretary, the railroads between Atlanta and the eastern cities have agreed to carry all the pictures for exhibition free of charge. This generous action is without limit except that on all pictures that are sold during the exhibition, the usual charges shall be paid. The thanks of the people of Atlanta are due the associated railways, and Messrs. Powers and Sindall for this happy result. It is thought also that the experienced hand of Mr. Thomas E. Walker, chairman of the library committee, is entitled to some of the praise.

The prompt and patriotic action of the different lines, aided by the zealous efforts of their representatives in the city, will go far toward making the exhibition altogether the finest from an artistic standpoint ever held in the south. The pictures that will soon be here will be works of merit. Nearly every well-known artist will be represented on the wall space, and every other part of the hall will be filled with beautiful objects.

The preparations for the second exhibition are well advanced. Each of the sixteen officers of the association has been assigned a day in the first sixteen days of the exhibition, and a considerable and commendable rivalry is springing up to see who will have the best show and the best-kept restaurant.

THE COUNTY CHAIN GANG.

The Legislature Places It Entirely Under the Control of the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

The senate yesterday passed the house bill to give to the commission of roads and revenues of Fulton county, the control of the county chaingang.

The title of the bill as well as its more important features, have already been published. It passed the house some days ago without any opposition, the city council not being aware as to the intents of the bill. However, on reaching the senate it met with a serious opposition from the council. The resolutions of that body were yesterday read, protesting against the passage of the bill. A communication was also read from the commission of roads and revenues of the county, setting forth at length, their claims for the management of the county convicts, and praying that the bill pass. They stated that they did not believe it right that the control of the gang be given another body while the commission itself was to assume all reponsibilities. This they were perfectly willing to do provided that the praise or censure for any improvements made under their charge, be attributed to them. They claimed that the city council had no more right to control the convicts proportionately with the tax the city and county pay, than did they to claim the convicts of the state one-eleventh of a year, because the city paid that proportion of the state taxes.

The bill as passed gives the county commissioners of road and revenues exclusive control of the county chaingang and relieves the city council of any management thereof.

It met with no opposition in the senate, and now only awaits the signature of the governor to become a law.

The city council vigorously opposed the measure, but it was evidently looked upon in a different light by the senate.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

What its Treasurer has to Say About the Use of the State Appropriation.

THE CONSTITUTION yesterday interviewed Professor Bumstead, the treasurer of Atlanta university, concerning the proposed measure restricting the use of the $8,000 given to that institution annually by the state.

"Professor, what have you to say in regard to the movement to restrict your use of the state appropriation?"

"The movement indicates a misconception of the purpose for which the state gives us the money. The money is given to adjust the claims of the colored people to a portion of the agricultural land scrip, which comes from the United States government and is used by the State university. The design was to help support an institution to which the colored people could have access, with educational advantages similar to those of the State university, from which they are excluded."

"But I am told that the $8,000 was designed to pay the tuition fees of the students nominated by the members of the house of representatives."

"That is a mistake. It was designed to help the university as a whole and not any scholars in particular. It is one of the conditions on which we receive the fund that we remit the tuition of one pupil for every member of the house, to be nominated by the members, and with this condition we have always faithfully complied."

"Are there any other conditions?"

"Yes; we are obliged every year, before drawing the money, to submit to three officers of the State university a schedule of the purposes for which we propose to use the money for that year. When approved by them, it is forwarded to the governor, who then issues his warrant for the payment of the money."

"For what purposes is the money generally used?"

"For the payment of salaries or other current expenses of the institution; last year wholly for salaries."

"Has your schedule ever failed to be approved at the State university?"

"Never."

"Has the state any other check upon your use of the fund?"

"It has. The board of visitors appointed by the governor each year to visit the State university, is also required to visit Atlanta university, and to report to the governor concerning its work."

"What has been the general tenor of their reports?"

"Always favorable to the institution and abounding in praise of the work it is doing for the colored people."

"But, professor, would not the colored people receive more benefit from the fund if it should be wholly devoted to pay the entire expenses of the nominated students?"

"By no means. The nominated students would, of course, receive more benefit financially, but it would be at the expense of all the rest. Moreover, the nominated students would really be injured more than helped by being deprived of all stimulus to help themselves."

"What is the amount of salaries paid your professors and teachers?"

"Last year it was over $14,000."

"What was the amount of tuition fees received last year from all sources?"

"Less than $2,000."

"Then, with the $8,000 received from the state you still lacked $4,000 of covering your salary list?"

"Precisely. And that means that the colored people enjoyed at least $4,000 worth of instruction more than they paid for, or the state paid for them."

"How was this extra $4,000 provided for?"

"Mainly by donations sent from the north."

"What would be the effect of restricting your use of the fund to such proportion of the $8,000, as would correspond to the number of students nominated by the representatives?"

"It would cripple the university to just that extent, and thus deprive the colored people of a portion of the privileges which they now enjoy. We should be obliged to reduce the number and perhaps the quality of our teaching force, and every pupil in the institution, together with the colored people at large, would be the losers by such a measure."

"But, professor, I understand that this movement springs from the colored people themselves."

"If that is the case, I am very sorry for them. It certainly does not spring from the most intelligent class among them. I have talked with quite a number and not one has expressed to me an approval of the measure, while others have condemned in the strongest terms any interference with the present use of the fund."

CONSTRUCTION CHAT.

The plans for the Hayden house show that it will be a very handsome building.

The "S. S. S." building, corner of Hunter and Butler, begins to loom up over the brow of Capitol hill and present a fine appearance.

Captain Harry Jackson's residence on Capitol park, has been faced with the celebrated Clifton stone from Ohio, and is now one of the most stylish mansions in the city.

A gentleman of this city has sent to New York for complete plans of a model Swiss cottage, to be built in exact reproduction of a native Swiss home. He proposes, if pleased with the plans, to erect it for his home on one of our surrounding eminences.

BRER FOX.

THE POLICE GAZETTE ADJUDGED AN INDECENT NEWSPAPER.

And the Presiding Judge Imposes the Extreme Penalty of One Thousand Dollars Fine or Twelve Months on the Chaingang—The Case to be Carried to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday was a high old day in the city court. The National Police Gazette was on trial charged with being an obscene publication calculated to debauch the morals of the people. The result of the trial showed that the Police Gazette was not in great favor down here. Several years ago the legislature passed a law which appears in the code as follows:

4537 (a) use of obscure pictures, ete. If any person shall bring or cause to be brought into this state for sale or exhibition, or shall sell or offer to sell or shall give away or offer to give away, or having possession thereof, shall knowingly exhibit to another any indecent pictorial newspaper tending to debauch the morals or any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving daguerrotype, photograph, picture, or any model, cast, instrument or article of indecent and obscene use or shall advertise any of said articles or things for sale, by any form of notice printed, written or verbal, or shall manufacture, draw or print any of said articles with intent to sell or expose, or to circulate the same, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeaner and on conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in section 4310 of the code of this state.

It was under that law that the prosecution was made. When the law was passed the matter was also considered by the city fathers, and the Police Gazette was given a black eye and disappeared from view in Atlanta. For a considerable time the paper's circulation in Atlanta was confined to the list of regular subscribers, but a few weeks ago Mr. W. Montross, an agent of the Gazette, came to Atlanta and distributed a large number of specimen copies of the paper. The papers were distributed by uniformed boys and the proceeding attracted much attention. Montross was arrested on a charge of circulating obscene literature and was bound over to the city court. When the arrest was made Mr. Richard K. Fox, proprietor of the Police Gazette, announced that he would fight the suit to the end and if possible establish his right to circulate his paper in Atlanta. Mr. Fox arrived two days ago and met a cordial reception. He is a young man of about thirty years of age, of rather slender build but symetrical form, a bright, intelligent blue eye, a florid complexion, and dresses like a sporting man. He walks rapidly, talks easily, and is an interesting companion. He is accompanied by his wife. When he appeared in court yesterday he wore a gray checked suit of summer goods and a white beaver. On his finger was a heavy gold ring set with diamonds and his cuff buttons shone brilliantly, and in a striped tie a diamond glittered. He wore a heavy gold chain and locket. He manifested no disposition to be conspicuous and had no consultation with his counsel during the trial.

The trial was begun at nine o'clock. The court room was crowded as it was expected that there would be some interesting incidents. A jury of five men was made up—three whites and two blacks. A colored brother sat at each end. They were intelligent looking negroes, and it was impossible to guess how they would stand on a matter of obscene literature. No evidence was introduced and Mr. Montross simply made a statement setting forth that he had distributed the papers to test the law. An effort was made to put several papers and dashy pictures in as evidence, but Judge Clark ruled them out. Several pictures were exhibited of actresses and ideal females with a scant supply of clothing. The idea was to help the Gazette by a comparison with the balance of the world. When that ruling was made the fun was in a degree taken out of the trial. Mr. Howell Glenn spoke for the defense and endeavored to maintain that the Gazette was not so bad as it was painted. Two copies of the paper were exhibited and the illustrations were discussed.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, solicitor of the city court, followed for the prosecution. He went over the papers carefully and pointed out the features that brought it within the pale of the law. There was one picture of two hard-looking girls ducking a fellow in the surf. A naked woman, half concealed by the waves, and a man, with his head out of water, sported in a river while two dudes looked on from a boat, and an immense throng cheered from the waters edge. A demure damsel was represented with her feet in a young man's lap. The paper contained numerous advertisements of transparent and "French" cards, "Red Hot and Still Heating." Other features were discussed and Mr. Ellis denounced the sheet as unworthy a place in any man's house. Mr. Charlie Hill closed for the defense in a lengthy speech in which he kept the crowd entertained with some interesting comparisons to show that the Gazette was no worse than other papers. At one o'clock the arguments were concluded and Judge Clarke charged the jury as follows:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the jury—The defendant is under accusation before you for having given away two copies of what is alleged to have been an indecent pictorial newspaper, tending to debauch the morals. The case is relieved of any difficulty on one point, and that is that the defendant admits that he did give away the newspapers he is charged with having given away, but that in doing so he did not intend to violate the law. Therefore all you have to pass upon—the fact of giving away being admitted—is whether the papers given away were such as the law condemns, and that in doing so the defendant intended to violate the law. That, gentlemen of the jury, is the issue you are trying, and in view of the argument on both sides I feel it my duty to say to you, that whether other papers have violated this law or not, and have not been prosecuted, or whether this paper or papers of this description are allowed to be brought through the United States mails, or whether some postmasters have decided that they are not violative of the law of the United States, or whether certain persons have gone in the surf in bathing costumes such as are in this paper, and have had their pictures taken while in these costumes—all this is not before you. Some of those acts are not violations of any law that we have, and you are simply to try the case before you. Therefore, gentlemen, confine your consideration to the evidence, to the statement in this case, and to the law that I shall give you in charge and then say whether or not from all, you believe the defendant is guilty, and guilty within a reasonable doubt of having violated this law. If you do, you should find him guilty, but if you do not believe that he is guilty, or have a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, you should find him not guilty. And I shall repeat again, that you are restricted in your consideration of this issue to the evidence and to the statement, and as regards the statement, to such portions of it as are pertinent to this issue, and should have any effect upon your mind in coming to a verdict. That you may the better understand, gentlemen of the jury, I will read you the statute to which I call your particular attention. It reads this way: 'If any person shall bring or cause to be brought into this state for sale or exhibition or shall sell or offer to sell or shall give away or offer to give away or having possession thereof shall knowingly exhibit to another any indecent pictorial newspaper tending to debauch the morals'—the law then goes on and makes provision for exhibitions of other indecent publications, pictures and the like, but what I have read is the law that applies to this case. Now, as I said, the matter of the newspaper in question having been given away is settled, but you have to determine from your own minds whether the papers given away were indecent pictorial papers, tending to debauch the morals. I call your attention, gentlemen, in the first place, to the language of the law; that the language of the law is indecent picorial newspapers. The law has no penalty for any paper, however indecent, which is unaccompanied with pictures. Its penalty applies wholly to pictorial newspapers, and although it may be regretted that other newspapers may shock public decency by the narration of events, yet they are not amenable to the law. Yet, in reference to such papers, you should consider this distinction. There is a distinction in stating a fact in a newspaper as news, however horrid it may be, and giving pictures for the purpose of inflaming the passions of the people, or debauching public and private morals. What you read in our daily papers that may be ever so horrid, indecent and even vulgar is permissible because they are giving current events of the day. Therefore the line must be drawn with this distinction and this law is leveled at and intended to reach indecent pictorial newspapers, and no other kind. Now then, therefore, you must believe in the first instance that these are pictorsal newspapers. If you do not believe that they are pictorial newspapers of course the case is not made out, and not being made out in that particular the defendant could not be found guilty. It is essential that they should be pictorial newspapers, and next that either the printing, or the pictures must be indecent and tending to debauch the morals, and I charge you upon this point, that if either one of those papers or both contains any reading matter which you consider indecent and tending to debauch the public morals with any pictures of this same effect, the defendant would be guilty of having violated the law. Now the next question that you are to determine is, whether it is indecent. That is something for you to judge. It is more of a popular word than it is a technical word. The common intelligence understands what is indecent, but for our general knowledge we have lexicographers who are adjudged to be authority upon those subjects as law writers are authority upon technical words. Now Mr. Webster, who is our leading English lexicographer, says indecent is offensive to modesty and delicacy. Anything that is offensive to modesty and delicacy is indecent. He says also that indecency is synonomous with obscene and therefore what is obscene literature is indecent literature and what is indecent literature is obscene literature It is for you to determine now is there is anything in the reading matter and in the pictures which you consider offensive to modesty and delicacy. Now, what is modesty? Modesty is said to be that which is womanly. And why womanly? Because the best type we have of modesty is a virtuous woman in our Christian civilization and you are authorized to look at it from that standpoint and see whether these pictures are indecent in that sense. In making that test you may ask whether they are such papers as the modest can read—the modest woman as well as the modest man—of either sex, or the modest child as well as the modest grown person, and if you believe that it is not such a paper as a woman or child should read, then you should find it an indecent pictorial newspaper. But if you find that it is such as any one may read without having his or her modesty shocked—any reasonable person, any person within the proper limits of propriety, why then it would not be obscene, or tending to debauch the morals. I charge you on that point, that if it is indecent, it does tend to debauch the morals and the law means that. But upon that point if you believe a thing can be indecent, and this particular reading matter and pictorial matter is indecent but does not tend to debauch the morals, then you ought to find the defendant not guilty. Upon that question you are the exclusive judges. Now, gentlemen of the jury I call your attention to the question of intention. I have given you my views of the law upon this subject and which you are to receive as the law of the case, with the qualification that after you have heard the evidence and statement and my charge that if the result is your conviction, that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law has been violated, it is your privilege to find the defendant not guilty. But if you find to the contrary, you will find him guilty. Now as to the intent. In penal laws, gentlemen of the jury, designed to prohibit that which is declared an evil by the law, if the act is done the law implies the intention. If the act here charged was done, if the giving away was done of an indecent pictorial newspaper, why then you would have the right to find the defendant guilty of having done so with the intent If not, why then you would not. As I stated, the burden then, when the law implies the intention and the act is proven, to which that intention is applied, is upon the defendant to show you some facts and circumstances which should show you that he did not, and satisfy your minds, that he did not have the intention to violate the law. Upon that subject, the fact that he did not know any such law existed, does not exculpate him. If he did know the law and he acted ignorantly and he should be convicted, that would be a question for the court in fixing the penalty. Then gentlemen of the jury, you have the right to ascertain the intent, to take into consideration the circumstances with which this thing was done, to whom it was the papers were delivered and under what circumstances. If it was given to the chief of police, of Atlanta, and you believe so given as to invite him to make a test case of it, with a view to seeing whether or not this was an indecent paper and if he did it with that purpose, he would be guilty of the intent. But if he did not do it with that view, he would not be guilty of the intent. The whole case is before you I have covered every branch of it except, that of the defendant's statement. You have heard the defendant's statement. You have the right to give it just such force as you see fit. If you do not see fit to give it force, you will not consider it at all. But if you do, you may give it force to the extent of believing it in preference to the sworn testimony. If you give it force, and it explains away any intention of guilt that may rest upon your mind from the evidence, you ought to find him not guilty, but if it does not do that, but considered with the evidence it produces in your minds a reasonable doubt, you ought to find him not guilty. But with respect to the statement. All of the statement that does not effect the issue—the material issue of guilt or innocence—is not to be considered by the jury, but they must be of such matters as effect the case at issue before the jury in view of the evidence, can consider it so as to acquit the defendant upon it. Gentlemen of the jury you can retire and make up your verdict.

The jury filed out and the crowd began to bustle around. In a moment there was a demand for a pen and ink which a bailiff supplied. Montross, who wore a clerical garb and a sandy moustache, seemed unconcerned. A moment more and the jury filed out. Mr. J. A. Scott had the indictment and walked rapidly across the room and handed it to Solicitor General Ellis, who took it and read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty."

The verdict was expected, as it was so quickly made, and no other verdict could have been expected under the charge.

Judge Clark asked if the defense had anything to say. They announced that there was no reason why the record should not be completed. They would carry the case up.

Judge Clark then said that in reference to such cases he had his own peculiar views and opinions. His recollection was that the law had been framed to meet such papers as the Gazette, and particularly the National Police Gazette, which at the time of the passage of the law circulated here very extensively. Immediately after the law was passed it disappeared from the news stands and he had seen nothing more of it. Now, the paper is endeavoring to be introduced into the community again, seeing that it has been excluded. He did not know where else the paper circulated but if it circulated anywhere in Georgia the officers of the state were recreant to their duty. The law ought to be rigidly enforced in his opinion. He said that if the people of New York wanted the Gazette they might have it, but that the people of Georgia did not want it and would not have it. He said that in view of all the facts connected with the conviction of the defendant he would treat it as no ordinary offense. He would fine the defendant a thousand dollars and costs or twelve months on the chaingang, "and," he said, "I do it knowingly and wilfully that it is the extreme penalty of the law. I feel that it is a duty I owe to the people of Georgia and especially to the women and children."

The announcement fell like a bomb into the crowd. It was evident that the judge was worked up and meant what he said. The bond was fixed at $1,000 and was signed by Mr. Ed Mercer. Mr. Fox was very much surprised, but proposed to continue the fight. He left last night for New Orleans.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

A Negro Railroader Has His Right Leg Terribly Crushed.

Early yesterday morning Monroe Ellis, one of the shifting force with engine 71 on the East Tennessee road, had his right leg and foot badly crushed. Ellis was making a coupling when one of the cars which was being pushed backward caught his foot. In attempting to extricate his foot, Ellis fell between the cars and several wheels passed over his leg mashing it in a terrible manner. The limb was crushed up to the thigh and the man's suffering was intense. As soon as the engine could be stopped Ellis was extricated from his perilous position and removed to the side of the track until preparation could be made for his removal to his home on an alley near West Fair street. Medical aid was hurriedly summoned, and after Ellis's removal to his home his injuries were examined. Only a glance was necessary to demonstrate the fact that amputation was necessary, but up to a late hour last night the reaction was not sufficient to warrant the operation. The accident occurred in the East Tennessee yards near the freight depot. The chances for Ellis's ultimate recovery are decidedly slim.

SHOOTING AT A CAR DRIVER.

An Unknown Man Fires at a Driver on the Gate City Line.

Night before last as the last street car on the Wheat street line was going out an unknown man fired at the driver. The car had passed the company's stables on Jackson street and was ascending the hill. The driver was standing on the front platform and when near Irwin street a man stepped from the sidewalk into the street. The driver thought he wanted to get on and began winding up his brake. When the man reached the front platform of the car he suddenly drew a pistol and pointing it at the driver fired. Without waiting to see the effect of his shot, the would-be assassin turned and fled rapidly. The driver was completely astonished at what had occurred, but was unable to do anything. After finishing his day's work he came to the city, and at police headquarters reported the facts. A squad of policemen went out to the place at which the shooting occurred, but were unable to ascertain anything tending to the capture of the assailant. The driver's name is B. F. Maner, and he was driving car No. 3. On the car which went out ahead of the one Maner was driving, officers Manley and McWilliams reached the rear of the city. It is lucky for the man who fired the shot that the officers were not one car later. The driver can give only a meager description of his assailant.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Christian E. Orr has been commissioned postmaster at Vickery's Creek, Ga.

The mounted carriers are the only rivals of the mounted police in style and dash.

Inspector Small, whose name figured in the late postmastership muddle, is now a prosperous claim agent in Washington city.

A new postoffice has been established at Hamlet, Polk county, five miles north of Rockmart, and Thomas H. Shelman has been appointed postmaster.

Paran, Monroe county, is the name of a new office half way between New Market and High Falls, and Benjamin F. Anderion has been appointed postmaster.

Special Notice.

To the members of the Central Presbyterian Church: Immediately after the morning service on Sunday morning, September 16th, there will be a meeting of the members of the church to consider matters of great importance. Every member is urgently requested to be present. 2

We have manufactured an immense line of boys' clothing that for durability of material and make cannot be equaled. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street. 3

A Good Place.

It was Sam Weller who said to Mr. Pickwick, "Blessed if I don't think that ven a man's werry poor he rushes out of his lodgings and eats oysters in reg'lar desperation." "A remarkable fact," said Mr. Pickwick, "which never occurred to me before." Sam never saw such oysters as are receive in Atlanta, or such stews, fries, etc., as Thompson prepares. The rich and the poor are constantly "rushing" to his restaurant, and eat them not in "desperation," but with "regular" relish.

STILSON, JEWELER,
RELIABLE GOODS, FAIR DEALING AND BOTTOM PRICES,
53 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THANKS.
OWING TO DELAYS AND ANNOYANCES incident to our Removal from Marietta street, it was impossible to give proper attention to our customers. We are now fully settled in our new quarters and prepared to meet all demands. Also wishing to return thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed. Respectfully,
ATLANTA BOOK STORE,
No. 43 WHITEHALL STREET.
N. B.—Remember our removal from Marietta street.

SHORT HAND CLASS
I will organize another class in SHORT HAND writing on Thursday evening, September 20th, at 8 o'clock, in office over Merchant's bank. Parties desiring to join the class will please advise me.
th sat tu A. C. BRISCOE.

We have a large line of separate pants for boys as well as men. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall St. 3

We have manufactured a line of fall and winter clothing, which for excellence of style, fit and finish cannot be excelled. Eiseman Bro., 55 Whitehall street. 3

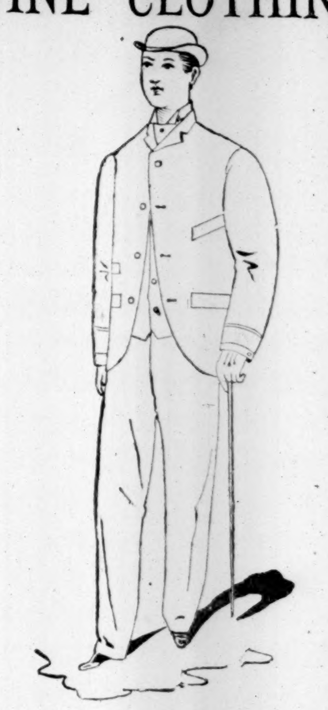
Every drug store in Georgia has Smith's Worm Oil. It gives universal satisfaction. we sa&w

SAFES.
Parties needing Safes should get prices on Herring & Co.'s "Patent Champion" Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Illustrated Catalogue and prices furnished on application to R. T. Smillie, care Heinz & Berkele, 15 Whitehall street.

Being a branch of an extensive manufacturing house, it is quite natural that we can sell cheaper than any retail houses in the city, as we get our goods at first cost. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street. 3

NEW GOODS
We are now receiving our
FALLSTOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING
Which in style and quality is superior to any former season.
We would call special attention to our stock of
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
For this coming season. We will receive a full line of Children's Knee Pants suitable for this season.
A large assortment of
LIGHTWEIGHT OVERCOATS.
A full line of
SHIRTS
—AND—
GENTS' & BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
GATE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall, Corner Alabama.

C. G. GROSSE
WISHES TO THANK HIS FRIENDS AND FORmer customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and would inform them that he now has the most
ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
Goods which can be found in market, consisting of fine cloths, French Diagonals,
FANCY SUITINGS
Of all of the newest shades and designs, made up in the latest styles at the shortest notice. Call soon and make your choice. New goods arriving daily.

FINE CLOTHING

Our Mr. J. A. Anderson is now in New York having our clothing manufactured to order. We are daily receiving the
LATEST STYLES
of Business and Dress suits. We carry the best fitting and the best made clothing in the city.
Boys' and Children suits a specialty. Suits made to order.
Our Neckware is elegant. Our stock of Furnishing goods cannot be surpassod.
JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 WHITEHALL ST.

TAYLOR'S
PREMIUM COLOGNE
IS REFRESHING AND COOLING.
MOST PLEASING OF ALL COLOGNES FOR THE BATH.
VERY LASTING AND FRAGRANT.
For Sale by all Druggists
AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS

REMOVAL!
J. G. JONES,
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAS REMOVED TO 35 WHITEHALL STREET, and is ready to show a large assortment of fall styles imported piece goods and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Refer to my numerous customers as to my ability of turning out well-made, stylish, good-fitments

NEW STORE! NEW SHOES AND NEW PRICES.
Although I advertise upside down, I am right side up to business. Have just returned from the Eastern Markets, where I have purchased from the Manufacturers, at the very lowest possible cash price, the Nicest, Best and Most Complete Line of
BOOTSANDSHOES
Ever brought to this market. It will cost you nothing to drop in and examine my stock and compare prices. The Ladies are especially invited to call.
72 WHITEHALL STREET.
The house was formerly occupied by Mr. Wallace Rhodes.
H. C. DUKES.

THE PALACE
SHOE
EMPORIUM
12
MARIETTA ST.
Is nearly completed. Our large stock has taken us until now to arrange. We are prepared to receive our friends and will for the next week receiving
NEW GOODS
for the FALL AND WINTER. Call and see us at
12 MARIETTA ST.
MARK BERRY.

McBRIDE & Co.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The largest and most complete stock of

CROCKERY,
GLASS, WOODEN
AND TINWARE

in the south for sale at McBride & Co's. Gem and Mason Fruit Jars at bottom figures.

LOWEST PRICES KNOWN SINCE 1861.

LOOK OUT FOR

BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the publi my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britania Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall street.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 13-16 New York at 10¼; in Atlanta at 8⅝.

Daily Weather Report:

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, September 14, 10:31, P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 20	69	67	E.	Fresh	01	Clear.
Augusta	30 2	72	...	Calm	....	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30 00	83	76	S. E	Fresh	00	Cloudy.
Indianola	29 98	8	78	E.	Brisk	20	Fair.
Key West	30 06	81	...	Calm	....	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30 08	79	73	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.13	77	68	S. E.	Fresh	00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	78	74	S. E	Light	.23	Fair.
Pensacola	30.09	80	75	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Palestine	30 00	8	74	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30 17	63	...	E.	Light	.38	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a. m	30.17	69	60	S. E.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
10:31 a. m	30.21	78	65	S. E.	Gent	....	Cloudy.
2:31 p. m	30.16	71	69	N. E.	Gent.	.31	Lt. rain.
6:3 p. m	30 17	74	64	S. E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
10:31 p. m	30.20	67	67	E.	Fresh	.01	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30 18	Maximum ther	79
" " ther	69 7	Minimum "	63
" " hu'y	65 7	Total rainfall	32

Cotton Belt.
Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max Tem	Min Tem	Rain Fall.
Atlanta	79	66	.32
Spartanburg	87	66	.10
Toccoa	84	62	.00
Gainesville	84	65	.00
Dalton	88	72	.00
Calhoun	86	65	.00
Cartersville	86	66	.00
West Point	87	68	.00
Newnan	85	68	.00
Griffin	82	67	.00

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE		
1 Wilmington	83	68	1.11
2 Charleston	84	65	1.47
3 Augusta	85	66	.20
4 Savannah	86	69	34
5 Atlanta	85	66	.03
6 Montgomery	91	66	.00
7 Mobile	93	65	.00
8 New Orleans	93	66	.02
9 Galveston	93	70	.03
10 Vicksburg	94	64	.00
11 Little Rock	91	53	.00
12 Memphis	90	60	.00
Mean of Districts	98.0	64 8	.27

BLANKETS

FOR THE

MILLION!

JOHN KEELY

On yesterday received 52 cases of Blankets purchased at forced sales. No time to particularize now. Look out for

BARGAINS

In this connection the following letter explains itself:

New York, Sept. 11, 1883.

Mr. O'Donnelly:

Dear Sir---On Thursday last, September 5th, I attended the immense Blanket sale at Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co's. It was a peremptory, cash sale, and 6,500 cases of Blankets were forced upon the market.

I purchased some fifty cases and I intend TO FLOOD THE STATE OF GEORGIA, with the cheapest Blankets ever offered there. They will be a trifle over half price. There will be no competition in Atlanta for these goods. You had better advertise them, and let the People know about them.

Yours Truly,
JOHN KEELY.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Are daily receiving the largest and most superb stock of

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS

Ever offered by them. All in want of choice and nobby dresses should not fail to examine their immense stock.

THEIR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is now a thing of beauty and all in want of the handsomest goods ever shown in Atlanta in Carpets should call at once.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT

IS UNEQUALLED IN GEORGIA FOR LADIES', GENTS', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW PICTURES.

NEW MOUDINGS.

NEW GOLD
AND
BRONZE FRAMES.

D. C. PITCHFORD,
Successor to Lovejoy & Pitchford,
28 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

LYNCH & LESTER
—ARE SELLING—
PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

Cheaper than any other house in the city at No. 9 Whitehall street.

F. L. FREYER,

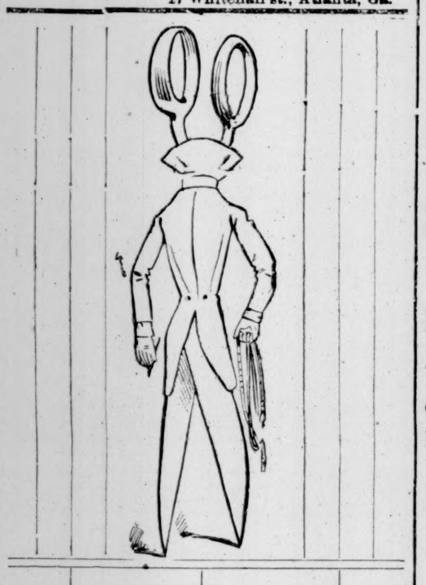
The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments,

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address:
F. L. FREYER,
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.



ENTIRELY NEW

I am now receiving my New Fall Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods and Fine Woolens. The stock will be complete in a few days, when I shall have more to say about it.

A. O. M. GAY

CLOTHIER AND TAILOR,

37 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA.

Lieutenant Johnson Resigns.

Yesterday Mr. Malcomb Johnson, second lieutenant of the Governor's Horse Guard, sent his resignation to Governor McDaniel. The resignation was accepted but the order for the election has not been issued yet. Mr. Johnson resigns because of a heavy pressure of private business. Messrs. Aleck Smith, Wellborn Hill and Harry Hill have been mentioned for the succession.

A Suit to Settle.

Yesterday E. W. Marsh entered a suit against John B. Daneil. The suit has grown out of a failure of an agreement in the settlement of the partnership affairs of the firm of Daniel & Marsh.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. W. H. H Peck, who is the head of the firm of Peck & Bernis, and will also be associated here in the rubber goods business with General J. R. Lewis, of Cleveland, O., has removed to Atlanta. Mr. Peck made many friends here during his visit to the cotton exposition and will be most cordially welcomed as a permanent citizen.

Dr. Memmler, of Cartersville, is in the city, and is the guest of our stirring fellow citizen, Mr. A. C. Ladd. Dr. Memmler is an accomplished gentleman, and is engaged in pushing forward at this time his remarkably successful machine for rivetting metals and mending cotton ties. It is not improbable that he may permanently locate in Atlanta.

Mrs. Frank A. Small arrived from New York on Thursday and during her visit is at the home of her father, Captain W. H. Brotherton.

Mr. Sam Josephs, of Sells Brothers' circus, is at the Markham. He is arranging for the appearance of his show in this city next month.

Sunday-School Celebration.

The second district Sunday-school association auxiliary to Fulton county association, will hold its first annual celebration at Mount Gilead camp ground to-day. The programme is a very interesting one. Colonel S. B. Spencer responds to the address of welcome. Judge George N. Lester is to be orator of the day. Mr. J. C. Kimball is also to deliver an address, and the children are to speak and sing for handsome prizes. Many are going out from the city and no doubt will spend a very delightful day.

Publishers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION Parties who have ordered will receive the copies ordered by mail.

HIRSCH BROS

SERVICEABLE BUSINESS SUITS!
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!!
NOBBY WALKING SUITS!!!

OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS AND STYLES!

OUR STOCK
FOR MEN AND BOYS
—IS—
NOW COMPLETE

HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

"SPOT-CASH"

DRY GOODS
—AND—
NOTIONS

NEW GOODS

Are being received daily in immense quantities and every day brings me closer to the completion of my

GRAND
FALL
STOCK

The most immense I have ever offered my thousands of patrons in this and adjoining states.

SPOT
CASH

is the MOST GLORIOUS WATCHWORD ever adopted to lead a house on to success and power. Success in defying

ALL

competition and power to supply its friends every article they may need at

BOTTOM PRICES

Come in and see if it is not so. I can sell you goods cheaper than ANY other HOUSE in Atlanta, and

I WILL.

BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES

In this line I am ahead of all competition and can show the finest line of these goods in the city. My stock of Ladies and Misses'

SHOES

is especially full and every one can be suited. In

CHILDREN'S

HAND-MADE SCHOOL

SHOES

I am supplying the town.

These Shoes are cheaper than machine sewed Shoes offered by some other dealers and will wear

LONGER
THAN
TWO PAIR

of the ordinary Shoes. If you want to save money, and everybody does, have your Children "shod" with these celebrated hand-made

SHOES

and your pockets will feel happy.

Don't take my word for it but try it yourself.

A full stock of all the Standard Makes always on hand.

PARTIES DESIRING

CLOTHING
—OR—
FURNISHING GOODS.

Should see my Stock that is arriving daily. Everything New and Desirable and Prices Low.

A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

Tranham & Ray vs. M. P. Brown & Herman Rich. Bill to foreclose mechanics lien filed in Fulton Superior Court August 29th, 1882.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RETURN of the sheriff that one of the defendants, M. P. Brown, does not reside in the county of Fulton, and it appearing further that the said M. P. Brown does not reside within the state of Georgia it is hereby ordered that service of the above stated bill be made by publication, and that the said M P. Brown is hereby commanded and enjoined to be and appear at the next term of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1883, to then and there answer all matters and things as may be then alleged against you in the above stated cause and to stand and abide the further order and decree then and there made in the premises. It is further ordered that this order be published once a month for four months before the next term of Fulton superior court in the Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia. May 1st, 1883.

W. R. HAMMOND,
J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from minutes of Fulton superior court. May 7th, 1883.

C. H. STRONG,
C. S. C.

KELLY, ROSSER & CO.,
(Successors to Kelly, Treadwell & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton in store or in transit. Charges as low as any in the city. Best of attention given in the classing and selling of cotton by a member of the firm, who is an expert in the trade.

KELLY, ROSSER & CO.

POULTRY SHIPPERS' ATTENTION!
Collins' Patent

STEEL FOLDING POULTRY COOP.

Space and weight economized in our perfectly ventilated, durable, clean and attractive Coops. Made entirely of steel, one-half the weight of wooden coops and one-fourth its size when folded. Sample coop $3.25. Liberal terms to agents. Address, The Collins' Mfg. Co. St. Louis, Mo.

RUPTURE

Rupture positi[illegible] C[illegible] by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Grandest invention of the 19th Century. Only genuine Electric Truss in the world, and the only one that will properly retain and radically cure Hernia. Over 600 Radical Cures effected. Read what Dr. Jos. Simms, of New York, the renowned Physiognomist, writes A[illegible], 1882, "The great and complete c[illegible] your Magnetic [illegible]ss effected on me six years ago is perm[illegible]nt, for which I shall ever remain grateful." J. SIMMS, M. D. For particulars address MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 312 N, Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FRESH BARGAINS

NEW GOODS, NEW FABRICS.

JOHN KEELY

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES,"
IS NOW IN NEW YORK.

HIS NEW PURCHASES ARE ARRIVING DAILY

Headquarters for Ladies' and Misses

JERSEYS.

Having placed his orders before the recent extraordinary advance in the prices of these gooods, he is enabled to offer you an immense assortment at prices

UNMATCHABLE.

300 Ladies Jersey jackets at

$2.50,

360 Ladies and Misses Jerseys at

$2.75,

320 Ladies and Misses Jerseys at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 up.

DRESS GOODS

Twenty cases new Fall Dress Goods just opened.

NEW DESIGNS! NEW FABRICS!

300 pieces double width cashmere at

15 CENTS PER YARD

These Goods have never been offered before in Atlanta for less than 30 cents.

New Crape Cloths,
New Momie Cloths,
New Lustine Fabrics,
New Plaids.

"UNDERWEAR."

JUST OPENING NEW LINES OF UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS.

SPECIAL.

60 Dozen ladies chemise at

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

Nothing like them to be had elsewhere for less than 60 cts.

Ladies, Gents and Children's

KNITTED
UNDERWEAR.

in medium weights for early Fall use in immense variety at lower prices than ever.

SCHOOL HATS.

Misses and Children's Hats for School and street wear in immense variety, including Colored Rough and Ready Hats, Colored Porcupine Hats, Colored Milan Hats, all in new Fall shades. These Goods will be offered at attractive prices.

NEW FLANNELS.

White Flannels,
Red Flannels,
Grey Flannels,
Opera Flannels,
Basket Flannels,

All in immense variety, just opened.

NEW
LACES

Every novelty in this department being received daily.

SPECIAL

The largest assortment of the new appliqued Oriental laces in the city.

NEW RIBBONS, NEW VELVETS,
NEW NECK WEAR

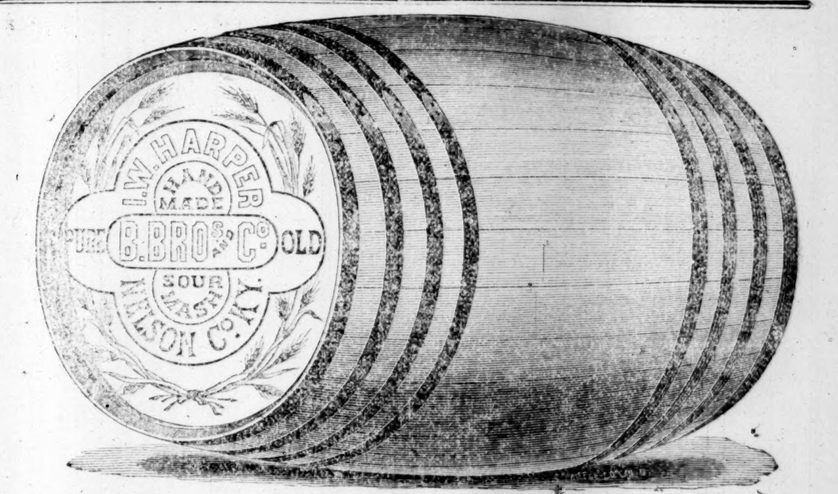
in immense assortment at prices that will be sure to please.

30 cases new FALL

CALICOES

8 cases Best Standard Brands Calicoes in beautiful patterns at FIVE CENTS at

JOHN KEELY'S



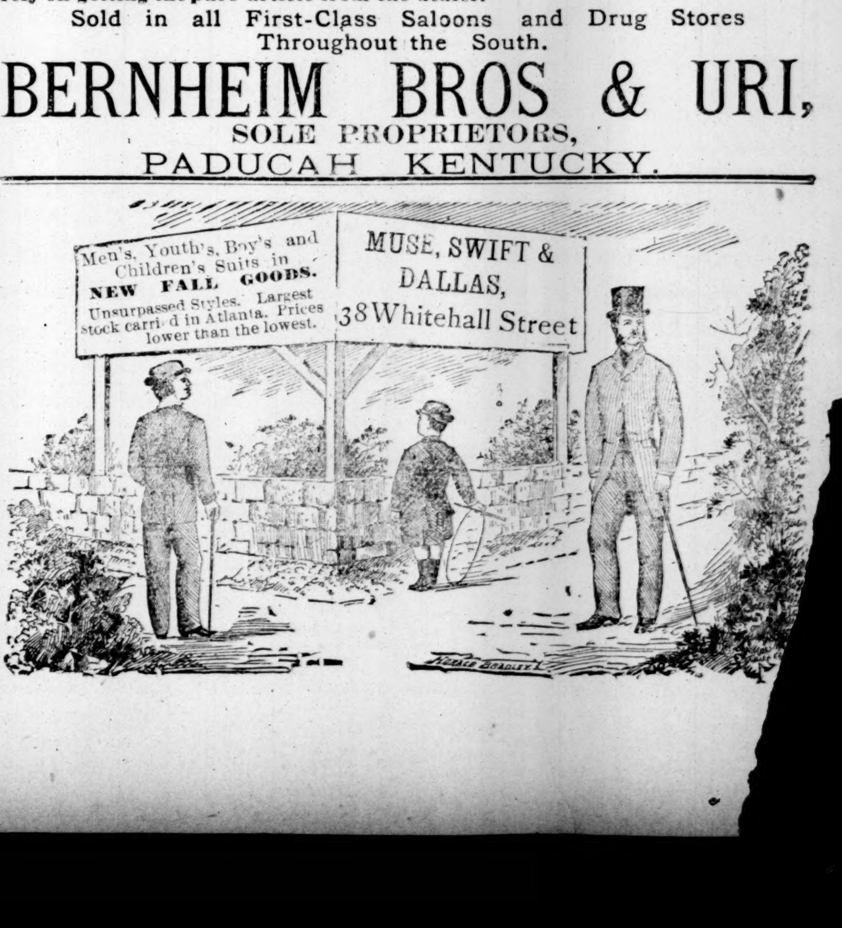
I. W. HARPER'S
NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY
WHISKY

Is Indorsed by the Medical Profession throughout the United States.
Is preferred by Connoisseurs, and
Is used largely in Private Families;

BECAUSE it is an Absolutely Pure Kentucky Product, and made in a district famous for its fine whiskies for nearly a century. Distilled from carefully selected Kentucky Grain, made in the old fashioned way by hand, aged by natural process, it has for years stood in the front rank of Fine Kentucky Whiskies. The Distiller makes it a rule to sell neither to Jobbers nor Rectifiers, and this rule is never violated

HARPER'S WHISKIES

Are shipped direct from the distiller to the retailer. Consumers can therefore rely on getting the pure article from the dealer.

Sold in all First-Class Saloons and Drug Stores Throughout the South.

BERNHEIM BROS & URI,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PADUCAH KENTUCKY.